

Israelis clamp curfew on Balata

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli troops fired rubber bullets and tear-gas at stone-throwing demonstrators masked in traditional Arab headscarves on Tuesday at a refugee camp in the occupied West Bank, an Israeli army spokesman said. Israeli authorities clamped a curfew on the Balata camp after the clash, which followed a similar incident on Monday evening at the camp, the West Bank's largest with 12,000 residents. In the occupied Gaza Strip, Israeli authorities arrested the head of a local Palestine Communist Party (PCP) branch overnight and later ordered him to be jailed without trial for six months, military sources said. Such "administrative detention orders" date back to British mandatory rule over Palestine. Muhammad Khalil Barab, 30, was suspected of "inciting disturbances" and hostile activity, the military spokesman said. The PCP is officially banned as part of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Meanwhile, an 18-year-old Palestinian student was arrested overnight when troops raided his home at the Askar refugee camp near Nablus, according to the Palestine Press Service in Arab Jerusalem. No further details were immediately available.

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Meeting discusses locations under Japanese loan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday visited the Prime Ministry and met for some time with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. After he chaired a meeting in the presence of Mr. Rifai to discuss locations of a \$300 million Japanese loan to Jordan. Those attending the meeting included a number of ministers of foreign affairs, industry and trade, finance, energy and mineral resources and planning, as well as the Central Bank Governor and Prince Hassan's economic advisor.

ifai receives Japanese message

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai conferred in his office on Tuesday with Dr. Ahmad Makki Madani, an envoy of the Sudanese Prime Minister, Ismail al Mahdi. Dr. Madani delivered a message to Mr. Rifai from Mr. Mahdi. Mr. Rifai and Madani also discussed Japanese-Jordanian cooperation. A meeting was attended by Mr. Fadel al Mahdi, member of Sudan's parliament and the Sudan's Ambassador to Jordan, Hajj Radwan.

ipping kills 1, wounds 5 Shatila

RUT (R) — A Palestinian man was killed and five others wounded on Tuesday in a case of sniper-fire at the entrance of Beirut's Shatila refugee camp, Palestinian sources said. They said the camp's military command was killed by snipers of the al militia ringing the shanty-town. They identified the dead man as Mohsen and said firing seriously wounded the al representative of the al Struggle Front and four fighters. There was no communication available from Amal officials.

IRWA gets 12 million pledge

ITED NATIONS (R) — More than \$112 million has been pledged by 36 countries and the United Nations towards the 1988 programme of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). Officials said. A number of countries, including the United States and Japan, told a special meeting late on Monday their contributions would be announced at a later date. At a meeting last November, a total of nearly \$145 million was pledged by 33 states and the United Nations.

rucci sworn in

ASHINGTON (AP) — Frank Rucchi was sworn in as U.S. secretary of defence Monday, succeeding Caspar W. Weinberger, who resigned earlier this month to care for his wife's health. Mr. Rucchi, formerly President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, was administered the oath of office by Federal Appeals Court Judge Laurence Silberman in the White House.

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U.S., Soviet Union finalise INF pact

GENEVA (Agencies) — The United States and the Soviet Union announced on Tuesday they had completed a treaty to eliminate all intermediate-range nuclear missiles — the first superpower arms treaty in nearly a decade.

"We have now completed agreement on all the outstanding INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) issues," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze standing at his side. The treaty will be signed at a superpower summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington on Dec. 7-10.

Shaking hands with the Soviet foreign minister outside the U.S. mission, Mr. Shultz said all that remained was completing treaty language that lower-level officials would be able to handle.

"We have no doubt the (Reagan-Gorbachev) summit meeting will be successful," Mr. Shevardnadze said. "The next step should be the abolition of all nuclear weapons," the smiling Soviet minister said.

panying annexes is well over 100 pages, is the longest and most detailed arms pact ever negotiated by the superpowers.

Problems had centred on sections designed to ensure against cheating. In particular, negotiators struggled to agree on clauses to permit quick on-site inspection of areas or facilities suspected of violating the pact.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze stood hand-in-hand in the brisk late autumn air outside the U.S. mission where they held a brief fourth meeting after hearing reports from their top arms experts. The experts had met five times in the past two days.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze did not describe how they overcame the last obstacles to the accord.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze also considered the delicate question of how to have Mr. Gorbachev meet with members of the U.S. Congress. The idea of having Mr. Gorbachev address a joint meeting of Congress had apparently been dropped, following objections by a number of conservative Republicans. The final Shultz-Shevardnadze agreement on this issue was not known.

The treaty, which with accom-

Dissidents claim 'most significant victory' against Iranian soldiers

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian rebels said Tuesday they killed 1,500 Iranian soldiers in a two-day battle they hailed as their "most significant victory" this year.

Iran claimed its warplanes attacked Iraqi defences in the southern sector of the 1,180-kilometre Gulf war front.

The Iranians have been massing as many as 20 divisions in that sector, east of the battered Iraqi city of Basra, for what the Iraqis and military analysts believe is a new offensive to break the stalemate in the seven-year-old conflict.

The escalation in ground fighting after weeks of desultory clashes heightened speculation that the Iranians are planning a series of diversionary thrusts along the front to draw off Iraqi forces before any major push is launched in the south. Baghdad's Al Thawra daily,

organ of Iraq's ruling Baath Socialist Party, said Tuesday that Iraqi forces' combat readiness to repel any offensive "is in full swing... fully prepared to wipe out Iranian forces."

The Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, the main Iranian opposition movement, said in a communique that a large force of the National Liberation Army NLA killed 1,500 Iranians, wounded 1,130 and captured 310 in the assault on positions in Piranshahr in north-west Iran.

The NLA, which is mainly made up of Mujahedeen fighters, overran several bases and hills, destroyed 100 tanks and more than 100 vehicles in the assault that began early Sunday, the communique said.

The statement was telecast to AP in Nicosia from the Mujahedeen's headquarters in Baghdad. Eighteen NLA fighters were

killed in the 36-hour battle that ended at noon Monday, the communique noted.

It said seven battalions of the Iranians' 64th Orumieh division were destroyed or badly mauled, knocking out the division as a fighting unit.

It was the second major assault reported by the NLA in recent days. The Mujahedeen said 180 Iranians were killed, 170 wounded and 60 captured in fighting outside the shell-battered Iranian border town of Mehran Sunday.

The Mujahedeen and the NLA, which was formed in June, have reported to have carried out about 100 attacks into western Iran since January and killed or wounded nearly 6,000 Iranians.

There has been no independent confirmation. But Iranian leaders have in recent weeks acknowledged that the rebels are becoming increasingly effective.

Mubarak and Ceausescu urge talks to end Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania called on Tuesday for negotiations to end the Gulf war and the Middle East conflict, Egyptian Information Minister Sawat Sharif said.

Speaking to reporters after two hours of talks on the second day of Mr. Ceausescu's state visit to Egypt, Mr. Sharif said the two presidents "agreed that all problems can be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned and that efforts must be exerted to help Iran and Iraq end their war."

"The two leaders also stressed the importance for the parties concerned in the Middle East to settle their problems through negotiations," he said.

Mr. Sharif said the two leaders voiced support for a U.N.-sponsored international peace conference on the Middle East, which received formal backing from the Arab League summit in Amman earlier this month.

Mr. Ceausescu also raised the decision of nine Arab states to resume ties with Cairo, severed in 1979 in protest against Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel. Egypt and Romania will issue a communique on Wednesday at the end of Mr. Ceausescu's visit.

Confrontations on rise between Iranian and foreign navies in Gulf

BAHRAIN (AP) — An Italian warship locked its guns Tuesday on an Iranian frigate blocking its path and warned it to move away, in the third confrontation this week between Iran and foreign navies in the Gulf, salvage and shipping sources reported.

The two previous confrontations on Monday involved Soviet and French warships. Radio operators who monitor shipping in the Gulf said the Italian warship told the Iranian frigate by radio: "You are in our way... move away."

"The Italians locked their guns on the Iranian frigate and, after a brief pause, the Iranians moved away," a Dubai-based salvage executive told AP in a telephone interview.

"We heard the Italians question the Iranians about their intentions," said the executive, who, like all other sources, insisted on anonymity.

He had no other details on the incident. The Iranian frigate was believed to be the Alvand, which constantly patrols southern Gulf waters sometimes with speedboats manned by Islamic Revolutionary Guards. It occasionally intercepts commercial vessels to check if their cargoes contained war material for Iraq.

Seamen now call the area the

Deputies hail Amman summit outcome and pay tribute to His Majesty's efforts

By a Jordan Times
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The general enthusiasm and satisfaction among Jordanian parliamentarians over the successful outcome of the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit in Amman was evident in speeches presented by deputies at the Lower House of Parliament on Tuesday.

Five deputies addressed the House during its regular session on Tuesday and paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for his successful efforts at unifying Arab ranks and his role in making the Amman summit a resounding success.

In addition, the central theme in the speeches made by Deputies

Daoud Suleiman Daoud (Jerusalem), Ismail Hijazi (Hebron), Abdul Qader Saleh (Nablus), Wahid Al Jaahari (Hebron) and Mufeed Al Muhallat (Nablus) was hope that His Majesty would be further successful in his endeavours to follow up and implement the resolutions adopted by the summit on the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese situation and other issues of common interest to the Arab Nation.

A cable reaffirming the House support for His Majesty the King and congratulating him was sent by Speaker Akel Al Feye on the eve of the summit's conclusion. And this cable was seen by deputies as stating the House position vis-a-vis the summit's successful results.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, responding to suggestions made by Irbid Deputy Nader Abu Al Shaer and Mr. Jaabari, said there was no need for holding a closed House session to discuss issues related to the summit.

"I see no necessity for holding a closed session to brief the honoured chamber on the summit since the meeting's results are known to everybody. The summit's final communique was covered by the various information media," said Mr. Rifai.

Mr. Rifai said "no secret resolutions" were adopted by the summit and deputies were free to read all documentation on the conference sessions and resolutions.

None of the lawmakers present raised any questions on the summit, although Mr. Rifai said he would be glad to answer any query.

Mr. Saleh, one of the five lawmakers who spoke of the summit on Tuesday, read to the House a special poem he wrote on the King and the Summit.

Mr. Daoud praised the summit's results towards achieving a common Arab position on major issues in the region and praised Arab reconciliation that characterised the conference.

Referring to His Majesty's tours of Arab capitals before the summit and his endeavours at uniting the Arab World were

(Continued on page 3)

Israel has no desire for peace, Jordan tells U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations Abdullah Salah told the world body on Monday Israel had no respect for U.N. resolutions and had always showed its intentions to expand and to seize and keep more Arab land.

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly on the opening day of its annual debate on the Palestine question, Dr. Salah said the failure to find a solution to the Palestine question had added to "the feelings of bitterness and rejection amongst the Palestinians who yearn to return to their homeland and to restore their usurped rights."

"The Palestinians first tried all peaceful methods to achieve a settlement to their problem, but finally resorted to limited resistance to keep their question alive," Dr. Salah noted. "He added that Arab countries had always rejected to accept Israeli preconditions for peace in view of the Jewish state's total rejection of the legitimate rights of Palestinians, including their rights to return to their homeland."

Dr. Salah also said that Israel should adopt a peaceful policy if it really wants a peaceful solution. In other words, Dr. Salah said, Israeli leaders should think seriously of putting an end to their occupation of Arab land and of recognising that the refugee problem is not an Arab problem or Arab responsibility in the first place. On the contrary it is an Israeli problem in the first place, Dr. Salah said.

However, he added, Israel should recognise Palestinians as persons who have rights and as a people which has basic rights. These rights, he added, are the crux of the Palestine question which Israel should also recognise. The Palestine problem is not a problem of population which should be solved outside the Palestinian soil but rather a political problem which has been, from the beginning, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Summing up his speech, Dr. Salah urged Israel to support the proposed Middle East peace conference, but said Israel really had no desire for peace.

"All there is in Israel is a military policy. And all these claims for peace only conceal a desire for expansion," he said. "It is only a smokescreen," he said.

Dr. Salah said that if Israel wanted a peaceful solution it should adopt a peaceful policy and its leaders must first of all think about Israel's role in the region in peaceful terms.

Israel had a potentially historic opportunity, he said. It should support the convening of a Middle East conference including all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

Soviet official pledges continued efforts by Moscow towards int'l peace parley

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Soviet Union will work hard to convene an international Middle East peace conference under U.N. supervision, the head of a visiting Soviet delegation said Tuesday.

Pavel Volakov also said His Majesty King Hussein's visit to the Soviet Union, expected to take place before the end of 1987, was bound to bolster ties of friendship and cooperation between Jordan and the Soviet Union and enhance bilateral coordination in efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Addressing a press conference at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan, Mr. Volakov said the Soviet Union highly appreciates King Hussein's efforts for convening an international conference to bring peace to the Middle East and considers such conference as the most effective means for saving the region from the

current whirlpool of tension.

Mr. Volakov, transport minister of Ukraine, said that his country, in addition to continue to exert all possible efforts to convene this conference, would also continue to extend full support for the just struggle of the Arab Nation to help it regain its usurped land and to enable Arab people to live in peace and tranquillity.

Mr. Volakov said: "The leaders of the Arab Nation have reaffirmed at their recent summit in Amman their keenness on establishing a just and comprehensive peace at a time when Israel continues to show its hostile attitude towards any peace bid and continues to reject all initiatives and international resolutions that call for a withdrawal of its forces from Arab land."

Mr. Volakov also referred to talks in progress between Soviet and Iranian leaders, saying they

were "not limited to discussion of some clauses of the treaty signed by the two countries in 1920."

Iran's Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was quoted in an interview published last Wednesday by a Japanese newspaper that Iran was negotiating on a new defence treaty with the Soviet Union.

In 1979, the Iranian revolutionary regime unilaterally scrapped the Soviet-Iran mutual defence pact of 1921.

Mr. Volakov said Tuesday that the current Soviet-Iranian contacts were aimed at discussing various articles in the 1921 treaty.

"These contacts can by no means affect the Soviet Union's stand vis-a-vis the Gulf war and will never change Moscow's call for an end to the conflict between Iran and Iraq and to safeguard the rights and territorial integrity of all the peoples of the Gulf region," Mr. Volakov said.

EC and Israel remain split over W. Bank exports

TEL AVIV (R) — The European Community (EC) and Israel remain split, despite a week of talks in Tel Aviv by experts, on the right of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to market their agricultural products independently to Europe, diplomatic sources said on Tuesday.

As a result, the European Parliament may delay ratification of an agreement lowering tariffs on key Israeli exports to the 12-nation community, they said. Israel has protested to European governments that the two issues are unrelated and demanded immediate application of the tariff cuts, which affect lucrative sales of cut flowers, Israeli officials said.

Diplomats said Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had discussed the issue in talks in London, Brussels and Paris in the last few days.

Under European pressure, Israel has agreed Palestinians may export fruit and vegetables with certificates of origin issued by local chambers of commerce in the occupied territories, instead of by Israel's government-owned marketing corporations.

EC Commissioner for Mediterranean Policy Claude Cheysson insisted during a visit to Israel last month that Palestinian exporters be free to choose who markets their produce in Europe. But the sources said Israel still wanted it marketed by the government-run citrus marketing board and Agrexco corporation and had placed unacceptable conditions on any alternative.

In particular, the Israelis sought a guarantee that West Bank and Gaza produce would not undercut the prices of Israeli exports, they said.

Gemayel, von Weizsaecker discuss Lebanese situation

BONN (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel on Tuesday met with West German President Richard von Weizsaecker to discuss efforts for peace and economic recovery in civil war-plagued Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel arrived in West Germany Monday for a five-day visit with West German officials that will include stops in West Berlin and Munich.

West Germany would act with other West European countries to help build up the Lebanese economy once peace is restored, Dr. Von Weizsaecker said at a meeting and luncheon with Mr. Gemayel and other officials.

Hoss ends visit, praises King's stand in support of Lebanon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The acting prime minister of Lebanon, Dr. Salim al Hoss, left Amman for Beirut on Tuesday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which he was received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

During his stay here, Dr. Hoss held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on the Lebanese question and the outcome of the Nov. 8-11 extraordinary Arab summit meeting in Amman.

Dr. Hoss was seen off at the airport by Mr. Rifai, Cabinet members and Lebanon's Ambassador to Jordan Pierre Ziade.

Upon his arrival in Beirut on Tuesday, Dr. Hoss said that in his talks with King Hussein he felt the King's keen concern over the situation in Lebanon and the future of the country and also the monarch's sincere willingness and readiness to support efforts for saving Lebanon from its ordeal.

Dr. Hoss, in a statement to the press, said that his meeting with King Hussein was a good chance for learning about the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit meeting, specially with regard to the situation in Lebanon.

During his stay in Amman, Dr. Hoss chaired an annual meeting of Arab experts who study the work of Arab League agencies and ministerial councils.

During his talks with Dr. Hoss, the King expressed hope "that the reconciliation and understanding which prevailed the Amman's summit would prevail in efforts to heal rifts among various Lebanese factions."

The King also reaffirmed Jordan's support for the territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon.

Egypt's return to Arab fold is unlikely to shift Gulf balance

By Ashraf Fouad
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Egypt's strong return to the Gulf Arab scene has given a psychological boost to Gulf states but is unlikely to shift the balance of power against Iran, diplomats in the region say.

They said Egypt would be reluctant to intervene militarily in the Gulf war, raring for the last seven years between Iraq and Iran and threatening to spill over into neighbouring Arab states.

Egypt's military might — it is the most powerful Arab state with almost half a million men under arms — was a major factor why Gulf Arab states took the lead in restoring relations with Cairo.

Egypt was ostracised in the Arab World in 1979 for making peace with Israel but an Arab summit in Amman earlier this month gave the green light for renewing diplomatic links.

Iraq and other Gulf states quickly reopened ties, bolstered by a pledge of support from Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr. Mubarak promised to defend any of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states — Bahrain,

Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — if they were dragged into the conflict.

One senior Arab official in the Gulf said non-Arab Iran would not think twice before attacking any of Iraq's Arab allies.

But Western diplomats think that, while Mr. Mubarak may be willing to give military aid to Gulf Arab states, he would be loath to commit troops to a war so far away from Egypt.

Iranian diplomats say they do not see a threat from Egypt.

They said Iran had not been intimidated by the superpower buildup of U.S. and Soviet fleets in the Gulf. One Iranian diplomat asked: "What can Egypt do if the West and the East failed?"

The war has been deadlocked for several years. But some military analysts think Iran, threatening a new offensive, could now

have an edge after buying fresh arms and Chinese ground-attack aircraft.

Egypt has the biggest trained army in the Arab World at 445,000 men, an air force of 500 combat planes and helicopters and a burgeoning arms industry.

Iran has roughly the same number of enlisted men but its air force, largely made up of U.S. aircraft bought before the Shah was toppled in 1979, has suffered from a shortage of spares.

Diplomats said the GCC states felt reassured to have Egypt back in the Arab camp.

The Saudi newspaper Al Sharq Al Awsat, reflecting the thinking in Riyadh, said: "The presence of Egypt is a strength and a boost to the Arabs for its power, importance and capabilities."

Saudi Arabia has been at loggerheads with Tehran since riots involving Iranian pilgrims at Mecca during the Hajj pilgrimage this year and Kuwait has come under direct attack.

The Kuwaitis blamed Iran for firing Silkworm missiles which hit two tankers and an oil-loading terminal in October.

Western diplomats said Egypt could feel obliged to intervene

directly if Iran launched a ground attack against any of the GCC countries.

But the diplomats thought Iran had its hands full with Iraq and could not afford to open a new front.

Egypt's ties with Islamic rulers in Tehran started on the wrong foot when Cairo gave asylum to the fleeing Shah.

Egypt expelled the last Iranian diplomat earlier this year after accusing Tehran of financing anti-government Muslim fundamentalist groups.

Diplomats said the groundswell of pro-Egypt sentiment built up dramatically in the Gulf Arab states after the Mecca riots at the end of July.

Saudi Arabia accused Tehran of instigating the violence in which more than 400 people, mostly Iranian pilgrims, were killed.

Diplomats said the Saudis, who had taken a leading role in Arab affairs in the official absence of Egypt, had previously opposed efforts to bring Cairo back into the Arab fold.

"But the whole picture changed after Mecca," one diplomat concluded.

Poets laud Iraqi troops

BAGHDAD (R) — Hundreds of poets visiting Iraq were taken to the Gulf warfront and some read verse to gunners shelling Iranian positions, eyewitnesses said on Tuesday.

More than 2,000 poets and writers are attending a week-long international poetry festival. Culture and Information Minister Latif Nassif Jassam told them on Tuesday Iraq was massing for a major offensive against Iraq.

"The Iranian regime is beating the drums of war once more to launch a new aggression against Iraq," he said.

"Iraq will stay strong and steadfast and the feet of its noble fighters shall trample on empty Iranian heads... we shall protect our land, our sovereignty, our independence."

Iran is reported to have massed about 250,000 troops for an expected new offensive on Basra, Iraq's southern port city. Iraq now has a similar number of troops confronting the Iranians, diplomats here said.

The Mirbad Poetry Festival — named after one at the dawn of Islam in the seventh century — will move briefly to Basra, home of the ancient Mirbad, in a gesture of support for Iraq.

Leading Iraqi poet Abdul Razaq Abdul Wahid won a \$30,000 prize Iraq awarded for the best poem from Iraqi, Arab and foreign poets at the Mirbad, the eighth since 1968.

Information Ministry buses on Monday drove several hundred poets 1,800 kilometres to see live shelling of Iranian positions.

Some Arab and foreign poets read verses of support for the Iraqi gunners, participants said.

Polisario defector meets U.N. team

EL AYOUN, Western Sahara (AP) — The highest-ranking defector from the Polisario guerrilla movement to reach the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara since the beginning of the bitter war over the territory was presented to a U.N. group.

He was Ramadan Ould Mohamed Nass, the Polisario's deputy chief in the diplomatic mission to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), former Polisario ambassador to Cuba, and credited with having persuaded numerous Latin American countries to recognise the Polisario as a legitimate liberation movement.

The group — a 15-nation technical mission to examine how to organise a referendum among the Western Sahara's inhabitants — arrived in the territorial capital Saturday and was due to fly to Algeria next week.

Morocco annexed the former Spanish colony following Spain's withdrawal in 1975, claiming that all the territory's 10 tribes traditionally paid homage to the Sultan of Morocco for centuries prior to the Spanish occupation in the early 1900's. A Spanish census numbered 75,000 inhabitants at the time of the withdrawal.

Neighbouring Algeria refused to recognise the Moroccan

annexation and helped to organise the Polisario Movement to campaign for the territory's independence.

An estimated 6,000 Moroccan soldiers have died in the past decade in a guerrilla campaign waged by the Polisario from sanctuaries in Algeria. About half the original inhabitants still live in the territory, together with some 100,000 Moroccan settlers.

The other half of the population now lives in camps around the Algerian oasis of Tindouf.

Western military experts say the Polisario has failed to gain a permanent foothold in any part of the territory.

Nass was presented to the U.N. mission to support the Moroccan argument that the Saharans in Tindouf were held there against their will. The Moroccan also presented the tribal chiefs of all the 10 Western Sahara tribes who proclaimed their attachment to the Moroccan "motherland" and its king, Hassan II.

Nass, a stocky, Spanish-trained engineer, told reporters he was recruited by the Marxist-led Polisario while studying in Madrid as a young man. "They deceived me from the beginning," he said. "It took me 15 years to realise it."

While serving in Havana as a

full-ranking ambassador and influential member of the diplomatic corps in the Cuban capital, he said, he had "privileged contacts with Cuban intelligence services and learned their strategy of disinformation aimed at the African countries."

He said he managed to escape the surveillance of Polisario and Algerian security men in Tindouf about a month ago and fled across the Sahara to the Moroccan lines. He refused to give details about his escape to "avoid alerting" the Polisario and hinder other escapes in the future.

The U.N. mission members have refused to make any comment to reporters. They are due to fly in their special U.N. plane to Nouakchott, capital of neighbouring Mauritania, at the end of the week and then to Tindouf to visit the Saharan population in the camps.

Nass said the Algerians have barred previous U.N. visits to the camps because they were afraid such visits would disclose that most of the residents of these camps — allegedly originating in the Western Sahara — were "in reality citizens of Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and other desert-fringe nations suffering from years of drought."

'Kuwait has taken steps to counter Iranian missiles'

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah said in remarks published Tuesday that his country has taken the necessary measures to deal with any possible Iranian missile attack.

"We have taken certain measures to deal with a Silkworm attack in consultation with military experts," he told the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Itihad.

Kuwait, which lies closest to the 7-year-old Iraq-Iran war, has been the target of at least six Chinese-made Silkworm missile attacks by Iran which accuses the Kuwaiti government of aiding the Iraqi military effort.

The attacks in September and

October spurred intensive Kuwaiti efforts to boost its own missile and radar defence systems. Kuwaiti military experts were reported to be shopping for such ultra-modern gear and to consult with foreign counterparts in making optimum use of the military equipment already in the country.

Sheikh Salem made no reference to an Egyptian military team currently in Kuwait for defence cooperation talks.

However, Sheikh Salem told another UAE daily, Al Bayan, that the Gulf states were in the process of seeking Egyptian military expertise.

"I think it is better to make use of Egyptian rather than foreign experience," he said.

Paper shows Swedish arms official knew about shipments

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — A newly disclosed document indicates the government official in charge of arms exports knew that weapons were being smuggled to the Middle East and failed to stop it, published reports have said.

The memorandum could be crucial in the criminal case against officials of the country's largest arms company, Bofors AB, who have been indicted for illegal exports.

The reports said the note was found in the briefcase of Carl Almgren, the war materials inspector who fell to his death under a subway train in downtown Stockholm last January just before he was to be questioned in the affair.

Police said they did not suspect

murder, but did not rule out suicide.

Almgren's handwritten memorandum concerned an anti-aircraft weapon sold to Singapore and later delivered to the Gulf state of Oman, the Dagens Nyheter newspaper reported.

The war materials inspector approves arms contracts and enforces Swedish policy which bans the sale of weaponry to any country in an area of conflict.

Two former Bofors directors have claimed Almgren knew about the sales to Oman. If true, it would strengthen the argument for the defence. In the pending prosecution a Bofors executive and an independent businessman are accused of mediating illegal deals.

Reagan refuses to discuss pardon for former aides

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has said he would not discuss the subject of a pardon for his former aides involved in the Iran-contra scandal at the moment but indicated he would do so in the future.

Officials disclosed last week that William Clark, a former National Security Adviser and a friend of Mr. Reagan, had written to the president urging par-

dons for former National Security Adviser John Poindexter and his aide U.S. Marine Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North.

The two are key figures in the secret sale of arms to Iran and rebels in Nicaragua when the law barred such aid. They are believed to be the focus of a probe by special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh.

U.S. Jews urge Shultz to intervene in Awad case

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — A group of American Jews sent a telegram to U.S. Secretary of state George P. Shultz Monday, urging the United States to convince Israel not to expel an Arab-American who advocates non-violent resistance to the Israeli occupation.

The Americans, all Israeli residents, asked Mr. Shultz to intervene on behalf of Mubarak Awad, 44, a Jerusalem-born Palestinian who holds U.S. citizenship.

Dr. Awad was ordered to leave the country last Friday upon the expiration of a three-month tourist visa, but he has defied the order and campaigned for supported among Jews, Muslims and Christians.

The Israeli defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, indicated support for an interior ministry decision not to extend Dr. Awad's visa, but added there were no immediate plans to expel him.

"We are very sensitive about anyone who carries an American

passport," Mr. Rabin told AP in an interview. "But in the Awad case, he calls for civil disobedience to the military government and the territories administered by us. Why grant him another tourist visa or extend his current one?"

In the telegram presented to U.S. Consul Morris Draper, the American Jews told Mr. Shultz: "Mubarak Awad and others like him who were born here must enjoy the same freedom of movement between the U.S. and Israel that we do."

They also asked Mr. Shultz to convey their concern to the Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, currently visiting the United States.

Mr. Draper told reporters after the meeting that U.S. officials had complained to the Israeli government about the Awad case and would persist in their efforts.

Dr. Awad is known for his philosophy of non-violent resistance to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

UAE, British officials discuss Gulf developments

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — The United Arab Emirates, current chairman of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), on Tuesday urged Britain and the European Community (EC) to help push through a U.N. Security Council resolution to end the Iran-Iraq war.

UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashed Abdullah told his visiting British counterpart, David Mellor, that it was necessary that the United Kingdom and the EC support the regional and international efforts to end the Iran-Iraq hostilities, according to official sources.

The UAE minister also urged a similar role in helping convene an international peace conference to settle the Middle East problem, said the sources who declined to be named.

Mr. Abdullah stressed in this respect that the Palestinian people must be guaranteed their right to self-determination, they

added. Mr. Mellor, minister of state, for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, arrived in the UAE capital of Abu Dhabi late Monday for two days of talks.

He was also meet officials in Dubai, the second largest in the seven-emirate UAE of the son of the Dubai ruler, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, is the federation's defence minister.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Mellor told the Emirates News Agency (WAM) that the purpose of his first-ever visit to the UAE was to discuss current Gulf developments and efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war through implementation of U.N. Resolution 598.

Mr. Mellor also said British naval vessels and minesweepers, currently scanning the central Gulf waters for mines widely believed to have been laid by Iran, were aimed at securing freedom of navigation in the strategic waterway.

Oman defends historic relations with Tehran

DOHA (R) — A senior Omani official was quoted on Tuesday as saying Muscat sought to maintain its historically close relations with non-Arab Iran while trying to end the Iran-Iraq war threatening neighbouring Gulf states.

Information Minister Abdul Aziz Al Rowass told the Qatar weekly Al Ahd in an interview: "Omani-Iranian relations are dictated by history and geography. We seek to maintain good

ties with Tehran."

Other Gulf Arab states have privately criticised Oman for its lukewarm response to calls for a boycott of Tehran because of what Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, for example, see as Iranian provocations.

Despite its close political and trade ties with Iran, Oman joined other Arab countries at a summit earlier this month in condemning Iranian actions in the Gulf.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 773111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:30	Programme Review
15:55	Woodie Woodpecker
16:28	Children's programme
18:10	Local series
19:00	Caini Newscaster
19:15	Local Programme
19:45	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Cultural programme
22:20	Wrestling
23:00	News summary
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:30	French programme
19:00	News in French
19:15	Ajourat 'but in Arabic
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Sport School
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Valerie - Weekly Rally
21:25	Documentary - 'Wall-bong
22:00	News in English
22:30	Hunter
23:10	'11i De 11' - Comedy series
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM	
& partly on 9500 KHz, SIV	
Tel: 773111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show Contd.
11:00	Men from the Ministry
11:30	Songs from Movies
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Readings
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Easy Listening
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News in Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Science Report
18:30	Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show Contd.
21:55	News Summary

TODAY'S EVENTS	
a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Medeba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
EXHIBITIONS	
* An Indian Gold and Silver Jewellery exhibition at the Plaza Hotel (until Nov. 27).	
* An exhibition of paintings by Ayad Al Nimer at the Petra Bank Gallery - Wadi Saqra (until Nov. 25).	
* Soviet painting exhibition at Alia Art Gallery (until Nov. 25).	
* An exhibition of watercolours of Amman, Salt, Jerash and Petra by British watercolourist Mary Jose at the Gallery of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel (until Nov. 30).	
* Soviet book exhibition at the Professional Associations Complex in Shmeisani.	
* A painting exhibition, by Saleh Abu Shandi at the Petra Bank Gallery (runs through February except Fridays)	
FILMS	
* L'amour l'apres-midi' at 8:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
* Feature film "To kill a mocking Bird" at 7:30 p.m. at the American Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre	Tel. 661026, 7
American Centre	643731
American Centre Library	641521
British Council	6361478
French Cultural Centre	637009
Gneth Institute	641905
Soviet Cultural Centre	644203
Spanish Cultural Centre	639777
Turkish Cultural Centre	639777
Haya Arts Centre	662195
Hussein Youth City	6671816
Y.W.C.A.	641793
Y.W.M.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	637111
Univ. of Jordan Library	643555
MUSEUMS	
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum." Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00	

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 532005, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)	
09:15	Agaba (RJ)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
09:30	Kuwait (RJ)
09:30	Omsas (RJ)
09:50	Dhahran (RJ)
10:00	Qubai, Abu Dhabi (GF)
10:45	Cairo (RJ)
10:45	Athens (RJ)
17:40	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
18:15	London, Geneva (RJ)
18:15	Istanbul (RJ)
18:30	Madrid, Belgrade (RJ)
18:45	Bangkok (RJ)
18:45	Riyadh (RJ)
18:50	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
23:55	Baghdad (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	
07:40	Karachi (PK)
09:35	Cairo (MS)
08:55	Beirut (NE)
11:00	Sana'a (YV)
11:45	Kuwait (LN)
12:10	Ahu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
13:40	Kuwait (KU)
15:00	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
17:30	Baghdad (IA)
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
21:40	Paris, Damascus (AF)
22:25	Tripoli, Damascus (PK)
DEPARTURES	
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)	
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
07:40	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:00	Athens (RJ)
12:00	Geneva, London (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
13:30	Riyadh (RJ)
19:35	Kuwait (RJ)
19:40	Dhahran (RJ)
19:50	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:00	Jeddah (RJ)
20:15	Cairo (RJ)
20:45	Ahu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair. Light and variable winds will become southerly at times. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	
Min./max. temp.	
Amman	4 / 20
Agaba	14 / 26
Deserts	8 / 24
Jordan Valley	14 / 26
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 21, Agaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Agaba 30 per cent.	

EMERGENCIES	
Amman governorate 891238	
Amman Civil Defence 198, 199	
Civil Defence Irbid 271293, 273131	
Civil Defence Quesemeh 770733	
Civil Defence Odeh Alla 757306	
Ambulance 193, 57311	
Amman downtown fire brigade 198	
First aid 630341	
Blood Bank 778303	
Civil Defence rescue 661111	
Fire headquarters 627043	
Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777	
Police headquarters 639141	
Traffic police 8493091	
Electric Power Co. 638814, 624881	
Municipal water complaints 7711258	
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)5333060	
HOSPITALS	
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32	
Abdali Maternity, J. Amm. 644381/6	
Akhel Maternity, J. Amm. 624112	
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362	
Malhas, J. Amman 636140	
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4	
Shmeisani Hospital 669151	
University Hospital 845845	
St. Muasher Hospital 671419	
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/73	
Al-Ahli, Abdali 661646	
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 770110/3	
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/25	
Ajmy, Marka 891611/15	
Queen Alia Hospital 662430/49	
Amal Hospital 674155	
IRBID:	
Dr. Hamach' Anakrah 240759	
Fuad pharmacy (-)	
ZARQA:	
Dr. Khalid Abu Hussein 985000	
Abu Sharh (-)	
GENERAL	
Jordan Television 773111/19	
Radio Jordan 773111/19	
Ministry of Tourism 642511	
Hotel complaints 666412	
Price complaints 661176	
Telephone information 12	
Jordan and Middle East calls 10	
Overseas calls 17	
Repair service 11	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Mousa Bashir 615487	
Dr. Joseph Insleh 776560	
Dr. Hisham Arkoub 678123	
Dr. Dawoud Al Samhuri 778256	
First pharmacy 661912	
Fendous pharmacy 787356	
Al Asma pharmacy 632053	
Nauoukh pharmacy 625072	
Al Salam pharmacy 636730	
TAXIS:	
Kayali taxi 636730	
Tazina taxi 646660	
Tamer taxi 666467	
Raghdan taxi 843400	
Ragab taxi 736428	
Sayel taxi 776131	
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in ffs per kg.	
Apple (different kinds)	300 / 350
Apple (French)	400 / 350
Banana	350 / 300
Banana (Mukammar)	300 / 240
Cabbage	160 / 120
Cauliflower	120 / 80
Cucumbers	270 / 200
Dates	380 / 300
Eggplant (large)	160 / 100
Eggplant (small)	70 / 50
Garlic	450 / 350
Grapes (black)	400 / 300
Grapefruit	130 / 90
Guava	280 / 200
Lemon	110 / 80
Mandarin	130 / 90
Marrow	130 / 90
Olive (green)	750 / 650
Olive (black)	600 / 500
Onion (dry)	160 / 120
Oranges (Abu Surra)	280 / 220
Oranges (Shamounah)	280 / 150
Pepper (hot)	120 / 80
Pepper (sweet)	120 / 80
Potato	300 / 250
Radish	80 / 50
Spinach	100 / 70
Tomatoes	110 / 70

Home news

Ministry of Education sets exam, holiday dates

AMMAN (J.T.) Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi said Tuesday that the ministry has made new amendments to the regulations on school examinations and holidays for the school year 1987-1988.

Under these amendments the general secondary certificate examination, previously scheduled for Jan. 16, will now be held on Jan. 22, while school examinations for the compulsory and secondary ages will be held on Dec. 16.

The first term holiday starts on Dec. 24 and ends on Jan. 15, the minister added.

In an interview with Jordan Television, Mr. Hindawi said that the amendments were made in response to the recommendations of the National Conference on Education, which received the special attention and full support of His Majesty King Hussein and is Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

On the objectives of the amendments, Mr. Hindawi said that they are aimed at giving students the opportunity to participate in various activities and sports, organised and supervised by the Education Ministry, where they practice their hobbies.

Opportunities for these activities will be provided through three holidays during the school year.

These breaks include: winter holiday, which will last three weeks; spring holiday, two weeks; and summer vacation, in months.

The second objective, Mr. Hindawi added, is to relieve students the burden of constant examinations.

The Education Minister said that the new measures are also intended to ease tension in students, resulting from the atmosphere of hard work and striving for achievement at school.

To ease such tension, the ministry has made an arrangement whereby students taking general examinations will take examinations every other day, thus giving them ample time to study. Moreover, students will have a week holiday before the examination to prepare.

In practical terms, this means that students will not be required to take the trial examinations, which are, to a great extent, the same as of the Tawjihi exam.

In addition to this, pupils will be required to take the examination at 9:00 a.m. instead of 8:00 a.m. as was the case in previous years, thereby giving them more time to sleep or prepare before the exam.

Mr. Hindawi said that the decision was made after lengthy, detailed studies, which took two years to complete. Throughout the process, he said, "the first interest was always the students."

In response to a question about the fears these changes might cause for Tawjihi students, particularly as the examination date was moved up to Jan. 2 from Jan. 16, the minister said, "in practical terms, the examination has only been predated four days not 11 days as students might think, because students were expected to take a seven-day trial examination, which was cancelled by the new amendment."

"On the contrary, students will benefit from these seven days, because it will be a holiday for them to study for the examination," Mr. Hindawi added.

Under the new amendments, the summer vacation was shortened to two months from three, while the spring holiday was created. The summer vacation will be from June 18 to Aug. 17.

Symposium to review Jordan-EC relations

AMMAN (J.T.) — A symposium on Jordan's relations and economic integration with the European Community (EC) will open on Saturday, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The symposium has been organised by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in cooperation with the University of Jordan, Yamouk University and Oxford University of Britain, according to Dr. Mohammad Simadi, chairman of a committee preparing for the symposium.

He said that the symposium will review working papers covering virtually all aspects of economic relations between Jordan and the EC.

Dr. Simadi said that the symposium will also discuss the EC's relations with the countries of the Middle East.

Deputies hail summit outcome

(Continued from page 1)

For factors for the success of gathering which gave birth to Arab solidarity and unity, Mr. oud said.

Mr. Jaabari said that the Palestine problem was due attention and he would like to see the summit give some sort of relief support for Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation.

The Hebron deputy also pressed satisfaction over the Arab stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Mubaslat called for the implementation of the 1954 Joint Arab Defence Pact against the obvious threats exerted on Arab nations by the Israelis and Iraqis.

Mr. Mubaslat said that all Arab states should consider the conditions of Egypt and hence should offer Cairo all possible means of support to enable Egypt to regain its leading role in joint Arab work.

Mr. Hijazi, who is also deputy speaker of the House, praised the summit for achieving reconciliation among Arab leaders that cleared inter-Arab disputes.

The deputy speaker paid tribute to His Majesty's outstanding success and expressed his thanks to Mr. Rifai.

He said that words and phrases included in the cables which His Majesty received from Arab leaders and foreign heads of state were a true manifestation of their true appreciation to the King's patience, wisdom, intelligence and heroism. "I pray that God will bless King Hussein in all steps he makes to make the Amman summit resolutions a total success."

Confrontations on the rise in Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

They also said a Soviet ship, which could not be identified, aimed its guns at an Iranian frigate near the Hormuz on Monday.

The confrontation occurred at the end of an eventful day, after Iranian navy warship and possibly a speedboat had attacked two Iranian ships near the Hormuz, said one salvage executive.

The frigate, also believed to be Alvand, had attacked the Iranian tanker, Fundulea, and Taiwanese-operated bulk carrier, Uni-Master, the executive said. Then it "manoeuvred suspiciously near the Soviet ship," one of six units the Iranian navy told the region.

"We heard the Iranians tell the Soviets, 'you've secured my vessel,' meaning the Russians had led their radar and guns on an Iranian vessel," he said.

When the Soviets did not respond, the Iranians said: "Soviet ship, this is Iranian warship. Do you read me?" The Soviets, in a firm voice, replied: "Yes, I read you."

The Iranians "presumably we away," the salvage executive added.

The Soviet army newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda last week reported a similar incident between an Iranian frigate and the Soviet destroyer, Stoiiki, which was escorting the tanker Argun.

It quoted the destroyer commander, Captain M. Volk, as saying: "Suddenly an Iranian frigate approached the tanker and began to manoeuvre dangerously, training its guns on the Argun."

Capt. Volk, the paper added, warned the Iranian vessel to stay away, but the frigate "maintained its dangerous course."

"I took the decision to sail up close, and take the necessary action to prevent an attack," he added.

The executives said a French warship, which they also could not identify, was challenged by an Iranian frigate on Monday in the southern Gulf. The Iranians, they said, told the French vessel not to approach them "without permission."

Friction previously was reported between U.S. navy units and Iranian warships.

Attacks on tanker routes, a spillover of the Iran-Iraq war, have led to the gathering of as many as 80 foreign warships and minesweepers in the strategic Gulf.

Crown Prince calls for more attention to humanitarian issues in inter-faith dialogue

AMMAN (Petra) — The fourth Islamic-Christian consultation concluded here on Monday night with a call by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for more attention to the humanitarian issues that form the basic goals of dialogue.

In a speech at the closing session, the Crown Prince urged more moderation and centrism in thought and attitude in dealing with the problems suffered by the entire world.

Prince Hassan pointed out that Islamic-Christian meetings were a continuing link for a balanced, scientific treatment of the problems encountered by Christians and Muslims in different countries of the world, particularly in the Arab World, which has maintained throughout history, a spirit of tolerance and coexistence between the two faiths.

He said that the extremist tendencies that occasionally surface from Muslim or Christian quarters were not the rule and did not correspond with Islamic and Christian religious teachings.

The Crown Prince called on participants in the meeting to prepare for the fifth Islamic-Christian dialogue, scheduled to be held in Switzerland next year.

At the conclusion of its deliberations, the meeting reported on its recommendations, addressing Muslim-Christian coexistence and related issues.

The report said that disruptions in Muslim-Christian coexistence throughout history were exceptions that occurred when one of the two parties attempted to worship the letter of religious texts at the time when the country inhabited by both parties was exposed to a foreign invasion.

In addition, the report stressed that a peaceful Muslim-Christian coexistence was necessary for facing problems of the future.

The report also pointed to the problem of religious extremism and called for a continuation of dialogue and rational religious education as means to combat spread of extremism.

Also in the consultation's closing session, the participants sent cables of thanks to His Majesty King Hussein and the Crown Prince, expressing gratitude to them for their special attention to enriching the dialogue between the Islamic and Christian faiths.

Lower House endorses law for establishing judicial training academy

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Shaka'a told the Jordan Times. Under the law, only Jordanians can enroll at the institute. However, the academy's council is allowed to make regulations governing the admission of students from Arab and Muslim countries. Students wishing to attend the academy have to sit for a special entrance exam. However, the law exempts holders of masters and doctoral degrees in law from sitting for the exam.

Students at the academy will undergo theoretical and applied studies, in addition to research work, before they receive a two-year diploma in legal sciences.

Students who fail their studies during the first year will be expelled from the institute. But those who do not pass their second year examinations will be allowed to retake them the following year.

Graduates of the academy will have priority over other candidates wishing to enroll in the public sector institutions.

Civil servants who are sent for training will benefit from the government's laws regarding scholarships given to its employees.

The academy's policies, to be charted by the seven-man council, will be executed by a director general, who will be appointed by the prime minister.

The council is chaired by the justice minister and includes: the chief of the Court of Cassation (as deputy chairman), chief of public prosecutors, the Legislation Bureau chief, a judge appointed on a two-year basis, the dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Jordan and the president of the Jordan Bar Association.

The council's duties, according to the law, will be to outline the academy's general policies, to suggest the curricula and decide on the number of students to be accepted every year, to define examination standards, to endorse examination results, to appoint staff and to carry out contracts with part-time professors.

The council can also decide on holding workshops for judges working in the judicial apparatus to upgrade their capabilities and performance. In addition, the academy's council can also organise training courses for those working in clerical jobs at local courts.

Mr. Shaka'a said that after the law passes through the legislative cycle, "we have to complete all procedural measures for the academy's creation, including recruiting full-time professors, defining enrollment fees and designing management policies," before it becomes fully operational in a six months time.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Shaka'a refused to disclose the preliminary expenses for setting up the two-year training institute. However, he said he had asked the government for "an adequate sum" to cover the starting and early operational costs.

The academy's budget will be part of the ministry's annual budget. Other costs will be covered by special donations and student fees.

"The academy," according to Mr. Shaka'a, "is a breakthrough in Jordan's judicial history and will certainly upgrade the job qualifications of all those who implement the law."

"If laws are one of the basic needs for the development of a civilised community, the pillars of justice go beyond these laws to cover the judicial apparatus and personnel, who have to be specialised, well-informed and experienced in order to realise the goals behind these laws," Mr. Shaka'a said.

Hamoud briefs Lower House on flood report

Also on Tuesday, Agriculture Minister Marwan Hamoud briefed the Lower House on the results of a report assessing the material damages and losses, as well as devastation of land and agricultural production, incurred as a result of storms and flash floods which recently struck parts of Jordan.

Mr. Hamoud made these statements after Deputy Fawzi Shaker Al Touameh asked the government for a clarification of the results of the report.

A task force committee responsible for the assessment of these losses was formed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Oct. 16, after he paid an inspection visit to the area of South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley. The storms also struck parts of the Zarqa Governorate.

Mr. Hamoud, also chairman of the task force committee, said he forwarded the report to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

The report made a detailed breakdown of names of people whose property and agricultural lands were devastated and suggested "very important" recommendations to avoid similar damage which could be caused by future natural disasters.

He said he expected the Cabinet to announce its decisions on the report in the next few days. The report has already been presented to Prince Hassan.

According to information available, preliminary losses were estimated at JD 2 million, and the total area of devastated agricultural land was put at 6,000 dunums.

Citizens in urgent need at the time were given financial and in-kind help from various public institutions, Mr. Hamoud said. He did not say whether the report considered any compensation for low-income people and small-scale farmers.

The report, he said, made short, medium and long-term recommendations for the prevention of similar incidents in the future.

The House also decided to send back to the legal committee the 1982 temporary law on landlords and tenants.

The law was expected to be passed during Tuesday's session, but several issues regarding its articles needed further research and evaluation. Hence, the deputies decided to return the legislation back to the committee "for deeper evaluation."

The House referred to its Legal Committee a number of draft laws and amendments to existing laws. They included: draft law covering a supplement to the 1987 budget, an amendment to the 1987 law on the Jordan Economic and Social Organisation for Retired Military Servants, an amendment to the 1987 law on military service and a draft law for the practice of veterinary medicine.

They also referred to the Legal Committee two loan agreements entered between the government of Jordan and the Saudi Arabian Fund for Development and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, respectively.

The loan from the Saudi fund will be used to cover parts of Faculty of Medicine at the Jordan University of Science and Technology, while the other loan will be used to finance phase two of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Symposium tackles issues in computer science education techniques, applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day symposium on the transfer of computer technology discussed on Tuesday working papers dealing with the Arabisation of computer science, computer education techniques and the application of computers in engineering, particularly in construction, and in open university education.

Two hundred engineers and computer specialists from Jordan, other Arab and foreign countries are participating in the symposium, which opened on Monday.

The opening session was addressed by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

Dr. Majali briefed the participants on the university's programmes and facilities and the different conferences and seminars that it regularly holds for helping researchers, and for enabling them to exchange experience and information in computer science.

Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, president of the Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) which is organising the symposium, made a speech at the opening session in which he stressed the JEA's leading role in the development, construction and technology-absorption processes.

Dr. Rawhi Al Sharif, the chairman of a committee that prepared for the symposium in cooperation with the World Federation of Engineering Organisation (WFEO), outlined the federation's activities.

Pharmacist is partner in providing health care to all citizens — Hamzeh

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is seeking provide primary health care to all citizens and considers the pharmacist, along with the other medical professions, as a basic partner in this process, Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh said here Tuesday.

Addressing the opening session of the 11th meeting of the Arab Pharmacists Federation's (APF) higher council, Dr. Hamzeh said that the Health Ministry spends 20 per cent of its annual budget on primary health care. In addition, Dr. Hamzeh demanded that Egypt be returned as a full member in the federation.

APF Chairman Tahseen Jihad also spoke at the opening session, noting that the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit in Amman has encouraged Arab pharmacists to play an even greater role in the process of economic and social development in the Arab World.

Mr. Jihad said that the federation, which groups pharmacists unions from various Arab countries, looks forward to the establishment of a pan-Arab pharmaceutical industry and the creation of a united Arab market for absorbing Arab-made pharmaceuticals. He added that the APF supports further scientific research in pharmacology.

Mr. Ahmad Munir Al Hafez, deputy chairman of the federation, said in his speech that the pharmacists were seeking a strong economic basis for establishing a pharmaceutical industry that can end the monopoly of foreign firms and, thereby, contribute to medicine security in the Arab World.

Tayseer Al Himsi, president of the Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA), said that the APF is aimed at encouraging cooperation among Arab pharmacists unions, raising the standard of the pharmacy profession in the Arab World and promoting scientific research in pharmacology.

The three-day meeting will discuss recommendations passed by the second meeting of the deans of faculties of pharmacy in the Arab universities, which ended here on Monday. The participants approved a project by the APF, which calls for the setting up of a scientific academy for pharmaceutical sciences.

The conference's recommendations stressed the necessity of the use of Arabic for the teaching of pharmacology in the Arab World. The participants also called for the exchange of faculty members between Arab universities and the conclusion of bilateral agreements between these faculties.

They also agreed on holding a specialised seminar to discuss present pharmacology curricula at Arab universities.



Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh chairs the Tuesday opening session of the meeting of the Arab Pharmacists Federation. Dr. Hamzeh stressed the important role of the pharmacist in providing primary health care (Petra photo)

WHO team leaves after talks on prospect of genetic research centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the World Health Organisation (WHO) on Tuesday wound up a visit to Jordan and left for home.

While here, they discussed with the Ministry of Health a proposal for setting up a special laboratory and centre for the study of genes and hereditary diseases.

They met with Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, who is also president of the Jordan Eyes Bank Friends Society, and Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan.

The meeting stressed the need for establishing such a laboratory and for drawing up an integrated plan for studying hereditary diseases.

The participants also emphasised the need for analysing the statistical data available on disabilities caused by hereditary diseases, in preparation for setting up research priorities. Once priorities are set, then a programme for early diagnosis of couples, before marriage, will be designed.

Mr. Haj Hassan pledged his ministry's full support of the project and confirmed that a census would be conducted in Jordan, with attention given to hereditary diseases and disabilities, with a view to identifying the categories and size of the problem.

The same subject was discussed at a separate meeting between the WHO delegation and Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh.

Dr. Hamzeh said his ministry was willing to undertake the necessary studies and collect the statistics and data on hereditary diseases through its health centres throughout the Kingdom.

In addition, the delegation visited the Jordanian Sports Federation where they were briefed by Prince Ra'ed on the federation's establishment and objectives.

The delegation members also visited the Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped and were briefed by the society's president, Princess Majda on its activities and the services.

Princess Majda said that the society is financed through donations and contributions from citizens. However, she noted that the society maintains close cooperation with ministries of health, social development and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund.

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Hopes of faith

THE fourth session of the Islamic-Christian consultation concluded here Monday evening amidst renewed hopes that the groundwork laid by participants so far would one day grow into a greater and more broadly-based dialogue between the two faiths and that this dialogue and cooperation would soon encompass Judaism — the other major monotheistic religion. There is no doubt that the success achieved thus far on the long road to greater tolerance and deeper understanding, based on mutual respect and understanding between Christianity and Islam, will reach new heights in the next phases of the dialogue. We hope, as well, that this dialogue and this understanding move beyond the level of official theology to become a facet of popular interaction between the Muslim and Christian masses. Certainly, this process, at one stage or another, will necessitate rooting out elements of hatred and animosity that still permeate the Muslims and Christian masses. And there is no better way to accomplish that formidable task than by erasing all of the ill-conceived historical references and misinterpretations which contain the seeds of religious intolerance and stereotyping.

As we salute the eminent participants in the Amman gathering and commend them for their unswerving efforts to encourage harmony and tolerance between their respective congregations, we also look forward to the day when theologians and high level representatives from all Christian and Islamic sects and denominations will meet under one roof, preferably in the holy city of Jerusalem, to mark the summit of the two religions and crown the success of the ongoing effort. There is no doubt in our minds that when the fifth session of the Islamic-Christian dialogue is convened in Geneva next year, much progress will be made towards the achievement of our mutual aspirations for peace and justice in confronting the forces of evil and destruction.

The modern age has provided many examples of religion being exploited for untold purposes. From Lebanon to Iran and Northern Ireland, religion has been manipulated by different forces for political goals, and the high price that we pay for this manipulation continues to drain our resources and the fundamental values of human relations that we cherish. Such manipulation serves nobody except the destructive forces in these communities and results in a cycle of conflict and violence, virtually uncontrollable once the fire of hatred ignites. We must not allow this cycle to continue and threaten the little chance that may be left for peaceful coexistence.

The Israeli threats to Jerusalem's character and the extremist brand of revolutionary religion practised by the mullahs of Tehran are real explosive threats to the region and its peoples. We hope that our neighbours to the west and to the east will realise the magnitude of these threats before the chance for peaceful coexistence is lost forever.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King pursues reconciliation

IT is natural for the Arab masses to watch with confidence and satisfaction King Hussein's coming visits to Damascus and Baghdad because they are needed to help promote the process of normalising relations between them. This process started at the extraordinary Arab summit meeting in Amman and in fact it was one of the most fruitful results of that meeting. But the three capitals: Amman, Damascus and Baghdad are all keen on implementing the summit's resolutions and to carry out its recommendations and anything that is useful and beneficial for a sound Arab march. According to Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri who revealed the news about the King's coming visit, the three Arab states are, like the other sister Arab countries, keen on helping to end the on-going Gulf conflict. For this reason the Arabs are now embarking on implementing the summit's resolutions and are taking steps to reconsider their relations with any country that sells arms to Iran. If the Arabs are serious in their endeavour, they will regain a strong credibility within the world community; and will no doubt help to put an end to the seven-year-old conflict. Mr. Masri said that Jordan will remain committed to the Palestine cause and will continue to regard the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that for the Palestine question to be resolved, the U.N. should invite the PLO to take part in the peace process on equal footing with the other parties. Mr. Masri's statement and the news they contained brought about relief to the Arab masses in general and the Jordanian people in particular.

Al Dustour: King reiterates stand

AT a meeting with a visiting Soviet friendship delegation, King Hussein re-emphasised Jordan's firm stand with regard to national questions. He said that Jordan believes that the only way of achieving peace lies in convening an international conference which will allow all parties to the conflict to take part on equal footing. Secondly, Jordan continues to back international efforts for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 to end the Gulf war. The leader of the Soviet delegation in reply reiterated his country's continued support for the King's efforts and Jordan's moves towards resolving the Middle East problem by peaceful means. He said that Moscow and Amman hold identical views on a host of world issues in general and the Palestine question and the Gulf conflict in particular. He said that Moscow wants an end to the Gulf war so that peace and security can be safeguarded around the world. We deeply appreciate the Soviet Union's stand and support for the Arab just causes and we hope that Moscow will pursue its efforts to put an end to regional conflicts and help the Palestinians regain their legitimate rights in their homeland.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan stands firm

KING Hussein has reiterated Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the issues of the Middle East during his meeting on Monday with the visiting Soviet friendship delegation. This Jordanian stand actually reflects the Arab Nation's stand as crystallised at the Amman summit meeting earlier this month and which call for the establishment of a genuine and lasting peace in the Middle East and to the Gulf conflict. In fact this Jordanian stand has won the support and appreciation of many countries and the Arab Nation at large. Jordan under the leadership of King Hussein has succeeded in winning over credibility to the Arab Nation through the Amman summit which advocated the convening of an international conference to solve the Middle East question and the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 to end the Gulf war by peaceful means. The Soviet Union is one of the major world nations which has been supporting Jordan's endeavours and this friendly nation has been displaying continued support for the Arab stand over the past years and voicing condemnation of aggression against the Arab World.

Independent Humanitarian Commission wins U.N. support

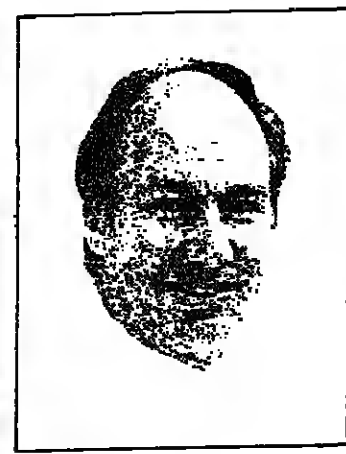
By Dr. Waleed Sadi

FORTY ONE United Nations member states recently submitted a draft resolution to the General Assembly containing an expression of deep appreciation and gratitude to the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and its Chairman Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Sadrudin Aga Khan for their dedicated and relentless efforts to promote the unfinished cause of humanitarian endeavours worldwide. The proposed resolution which is expected to be adopted unanimously before the end of the on-going session of the General Assembly also asks the Independent Commission to transmit its final report to the member states of the United Nations and to the U.N. specialised programmes and agencies as well as to non-governmental organisations concerned with humanitarian issues for their examination

and scrutiny. The draft resolution further asks the U.N. secretary general to maintain contacts with governments, the U.N. specialised programmes and agencies and the concerned non-governmental organisations with a view to submitting to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly a progress report on the basis of the information and views submitted to the secretary general by the various sides whose views and ideas were solicited. In the final operative paragraph of the draft resolution mention is made of the need to examine the subject of establishing a new international humanitarian order at the next session of the General Assembly of the U.N.

It will be recalled that the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues was established by a U.N. resolution unanimously adopted in 1981

in the wake of a proposal submitted by Crown Prince Hassan to the General Assembly calling for the articulation of a new international humanitarian order aiming for the rectification of humanitarian concerns which have hitherto eluded examination and treatment. Such concerns relate to armed conflicts, humanitarian law, disasters whether natural or man-made such as famine, desertification and desertification, stateless persons, refugees, missing persons and street children. The final session of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues was held in Amman last December when its final report was examined and reviewed. It is now expected that when the U.N. General Assembly takes up again this item during its 1988 session, the full elaboration and articulation of the proposed new International



Prince Sadrudin Aga Khan

Humanitarian Order would be completed and become ready for final adoption and signature. When such an objective materialises it would be the culmination of over six years of dedicated and relentless efforts spearheaded by the special endeavours of Prince

Hassan whose persistent and continuous struggle on behalf of neglected humanitarian issues have made the achievements realised till this day possible. Above all the realisation of the proposed

new international humanitarian order will bring into fruition the dream and vision of Prince Hassan which had found expression in his earlier courageous and enlightened crusade on behalf of the affected peoples before the General Assembly back in 1981. While we in Jordan will most certainly take the greatest pride and infinite satisfaction from the fact that Prince Hassan has been all along the principal driving force behind the on-going efforts to translate the dreams of mankind into a reality, the peoples and groups of persons who will come within the scope and purview of the new humanitarian order will rejoice even more when they find that their dire situations which have been neglected for so long will finally be addressed and addressed properly and meaningfully.

South Yemen's new leaders seeking legitimacy

By Liesl Graz

MUCH can be understood about Democratic Yemen 20 months after the bloody events of January 1986 by a careful study of the current iconography. No portraits of living leaders, neither President Haidar Abu Bakr Al Attas nor Yemeni Socialist party first secretary, Ali Salim Al Baydh, can be seen on office walls or the innumerable posters. In their place stand omnipresent quadruplets with portraits of the four "official martyrs," always in the same order, from right to left, Abd Al Fattah Ismail, Ali Antar, Salih Muslih Qasim and Ali Shaye. Four dead heroes cannot be rivals and that holds true particularly for Abd Al Fattah Ismail — chief martyr and new patron saint of what has become the Fattah Socialist Youth Union. The circumstances of his death were (and remain) so mysterious that his widow refused to attend the memorial service; in other Muslim countries, of course, that would be normal, but in Aden it was a significant political gesture.

The treason trial of 142 of Ali Nasser's followers (94 of them present) is proving an increasing embarrassment for the regime. Held against the advice of both the Soviet Union and the East Germans, it began as a public show trial, with hour-long excerpts aired every evening on television. As the evidence seemed more and more to incriminate the present regime, even selective television coverage stopped. Now the whole area is cordoned off during court sessions. Since the trial could not be brought to an end before Revolution Day (14 October), there will be a special effort to finish before 30 November, the 20th anniversary of independence. The government seems to want to make as few martyrs as possible, while also displaying an exemplary show of strength. Grisly rumours around Aden now has it there will be only three executions.

The second circle: The two Yemens

Inter-Yemeni relations oddly seem able to simultaneously embrace diametrically opposed concepts — union at almost any price and no compromise on principles — with absolute sincerity. The latest talks were held at the end of September, during the 25th anniversary celebrations of the revolution in San'a when the two presidents met in what was described as an atmosphere of cordiality — but advanced not one iota. Stripped of procedural language, the problem remains fairly simple. Real national feelings exist, despite the fact that what are now two states have not, since the very early Islamic era, been united in a single political entity, unless one counts the tenuous hold of the Ottomans before the British arrived in Aden in 1839. While faith in unity remains intact, the present round is either a smokescreen or massive self-delusion — or both: one of the South Yemeni political leaders put it clearly: "Yes, we are all for Yemeni unity, as long as North Yemen is ready to become like the South." In the North one finds the mirror image: Yes, as long as the South becomes

like the North (implying above all: Has the same sort of relationship with the Soviet Union). Chances for a reasonable compromise in the near future are slim, even though there have been biots that North Yemen might try to force the pace with a unilateral declaration of unity, which would be extremely embarrassing to the South.

The international implications have not changed. There are no signs that Saudi Arabia would be any happier than in the past to have a unified Yemen, with a population of two million and oil revenues beginning to come in, on its borders, nor does the Soviet Union relish the idea of a Yemen that could possibly decide to dispense with its presence and, united, probably get away with it.

Oddly, the fact that Ali Nasser Mohammad and close to 65,000 of his followers are in the North, does not seem to create a major supplementary stumbling block. Both sides seem to treat that presence simply as a vagary of

Chances for a reasonable compromise [to unite the two Yemens] are slim.

history. It is almost certain that during his September visit to San'a, President Haidar Al Attas did not meet Ali Nasser, even secretly as was suggested.

North Yemen has asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for assistance in taking care of 55,000 "displaced persons" — they are not called refugees. That number does not include 8,000 or more young men who might reasonably be considered members of Ali Nasser's armed force. Meanwhile South Yemen announced the extension to the end of 1987 of amnesty for those who can prove their innocence. Representatives of the North Yemen government, as of the displaced persons themselves, would like more clarification: Where does that leave, for example, minor police officials who say they were acting on orders, and, especially, members of their families?

Those few points of cooperation established between the two Yemens before January 1986 remain pretty much intact,

although trans-shipping through the port of Aden has not returned to the volume of 1985. Outside the government committees, the Yemeni writers' union is still the only formal organisation that transcends the political border. At its latest meeting in San'a in September, members from both sides openly aired impatience with governmental dithering.

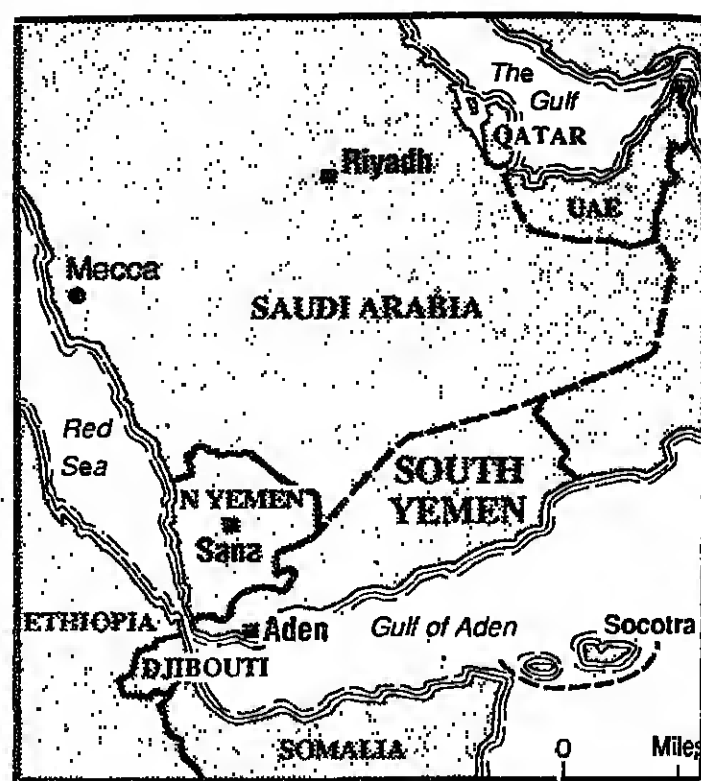
The third circle: Beyond the Yemens

The foreign relations of South Yemen, even with its friends in the Socialist camp, required painful rebuilding after the events of 1986. The relative success is a tribute to the diplomatic skills of Ali Salim Al Baydh, who has held the party together and particularly of Haidar Al Attas; being a sayyid from the Hadramaut helped make him more acceptable in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. Oman, yesterday's enemy, was instrumental in convincing the GCC countries to continue aid to South Yemen, and the Omani foreign minister, Yusuf bin Alawi Abdallah was the first official visitor to Aden after the coup; the Omani embassy was finally to be opened in Aden in November.

The trilateral pact with Libya and Ethiopia is dead in fact.

delivered practically nothing, besides some help in building a housing estate duly named "Omar Al Mukhtar." The Yemenis often oppose Libya in the Arab League and they have not yet quite forgiven Libya's siding with Ali Nasser in 1986. The present relationship can be gauged by the fact that in early September the South Yemenis permitted their resident liberation fronts to hold a support-Libya-in-Chad meetings, but carefully refrained from taking any official part.

With Ethiopia, a neighbour and the other friend of the USSR in the region, the situation is more complex. Ethiopia, too,



sides with Ali Nasser last year; Colonel Mengistu was ready to send troops to help his friend when he was dissuaded by the Soviet Union doing so. He also seriously thought of offering asylum to Ali Nasser, who continues to visit Addis Ababa regularly. Asylum was given to a dozen people, including Ali Nasser's brother, in the Ethiopian embassy in Aden, and to a small flotilla of the South Yemen navy in the port of Massawa. After much negotiation, the Yemenis have given permission for most of the refugees to leave for the North but three people remain in the embassy. In exchange, the Ethiopians let several small boats go back to Aden with sailors who wanted to return — but still refuse to hand over the others. Most of the collective leadership did go to Addis Ababa for the proclamation of the democratic

The Soviet Union, even now, seems wary.

republic in Ethiopia. Finally, there is the position of the Soviet Union. Neither it nor

the other Socialist countries were easy to convince after the coup and the new leaders had to do a great deal of travelling last year to explain their point of view. The Soviet Union, after its hesitation during the fighting, did not formally condemn Ali Nasser until December 1986. Even now it seems wary — and most of the other socialist countries remain very much on their guard. The East Germans have been particularly outspoken; they were instrumental in getting prisoners, like Mrs. Fathia Abdallah, former head of the Women's Union, freed; and when the official communiques beaped abuse on "Ali Nasser and his fascist gang," they intervened, saying, in effect: You don't know what a fascist is. It is difficult to know how much their judgement may be affected by the fact that those who used to be considered the "real Communists" are either dead or, like the sons of Abdullah Badib, the party founder, are in the North, while most of today's collective leadership is made up of tribal rather than ideological leaders — Middle East International, London.

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The downtown area of Armero as it looked immediately after the disaster (File photo)

New city rises in shadow of killer volcano

By Charles Lambelin

Reuter

ARMERO, Colombia — Vegetation has started to grow again on the crusty mud that covers the once bustling white city of Armero like a giant tombstone.

In nearby Lerida, a new town is springing up in the shadow of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano whose violent eruption killed an estimated 23,000 people two years ago.

The eruption on November 13, 1985, melted the snow-capped top of the 5,400-metre mountain, sending an avalanche of mud and rocks thundering 50 kilometres down onto the town lying in a green valley below.

Pathetic images of mud-caked survivors, including a photo of a woman known as "the Venus of mud" and the agony of 13-year-old Omaira Sanchez who died after being buried up to her neck for three days, prompted a wave of international aid for Colombia.

The site now looks like a dry river bed, studded by hundreds of plain wooden crosses planted over the former houses. A few skulls and bones have surfaced since the disaster and lie next to the crosses.

The surface has hardened like cement and it is possible to walk across the crust of volcanic ash, rocks and dried mud that covers more than 3,000 hectares.

In the first few months after the tragedy, the blanket of mud slowly sank and released hundreds of mummified bodies, like that of a motorcyclist engulfed by the avalanche. Both rider and machine were converted into statues of clay.

Where the centre of the town stood, a big cement cross was erected for the brief visit by Pope John Paul II, in July last year. Around the cross, a few tombstones have been built. Busloads of tourists visit the area.

Among them, with a statue of Buddha and a bouquet of yellow flowers, is a monument to Omaira, erected with money sent by Japanese children who were touched by her agony.

In the centre of the city which once had 40,000 inhabitants, the only thing that stood through the disaster was a two-metre high

concrete cube — the vault holding the local bank's money.

A huge stone, as big as a house, rolled down the mountain and came to a stop a few hundred metres away.

Two years after the disaster, many of the 22,000 homeless and the local press complain that part of the international aid never reached its intended beneficiaries.

A couple placing flowers on the tomb of their daughter, Emalina Perdomo, concurred with the general view that somewhere along the line, some people put money "in their pockets." A survivor complained that the state aid, equal to \$22 a month, was cut after seven months.

The Perdomos complained that no church or chapel had been built here, forcing the priest from a nearby parish to celebrate his weekly mass in the open air.

In December 1985, the government decreed Armero a national monument to be converted into a "national park of hope" and said a chapel and a monument would be built in the memory of the buried city and its dead.

If little has been done in Armero, at Lerida 13 kilometres to the south, a new town is being built.

Variouly called "Lerida two" or "new Armero," the new town will have a regional hospital built by the Red Cross societies of United States, Canada, Japan and Spain.

In Lerida itself, a quiet little town of the Tolima province with a white-washed church and dusty streets, the army built a stadium and sports centre paid for by military personnel who offered the equivalent of one-day's salary.

Mayor Julio Cesar Hernandez told Reuters that 2,500 houses had been completed in the district of Lerida built by a dozen charity organisations from various countries.

He said the population had grown from about 4,000 two years ago to 24,000 now.

"Such an influx of population was bound to create problems. The biggest one is unemployment as Lerida has little to offer and there is no money. Most survivors

arrived with nothing," Hernandez said.

A few workshops making shoes and textiles have been set up at the entrance of Lerida. They provide jobs for 50.

Meanwhile the government is watching the volcano closely to avoid another catastrophe.

The most recent alert came last June when the government warned of an unusual increase in seismic activity after a column of steam and emission of ashes was registered in nearby cities. It asked the population to take precautions but said there was no

need to evacuate.

Instruments now monitor the Nevado de Ruiz and readings are automatically transmitted to an observatory 32 kilometres away.

To warn of possible mud flows, Japanese vulcanologists have rigged cables across valleys. If the cables break, they will transmit warning signals to the observatory.

Despite the danger and warnings by scientists that new eruptions are possible, thousands of farmers continue to live in the high risk area. Only a few have abandoned their farms.



A rescue worker rushes a child covered in mud to a medical centre outside Armero (File photo)

Strong signs of planet-like object orbiting nearby star

By Lee Siegel

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — Scientists disappointed by earlier efforts to find planets outside the solar system said Tuesday they detected strong signs that a large, Jupiter-like object orbits a star 270 trillion miles (435 trillion kilometres) from Earth.

"The thing is big but hot. Whatever it is, it's not a star," said Ben Zuckerman, an astronomy professor at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"We think the most likely explanation of what we found is a brown dwarf — a planet-like object roughly the size of Jupiter (but larger) and with twice the surface temperature of Venus," he said. "It is the 10th planet-like object we know of in the universe" besides the nine planets in our solar system.

Zuckerman said the brown dwarf is a gaseous body that is not a star but is larger than any known planet, with a diameter about 15 per cent that of our sun. He said the object orbits the white dwarf star Gliese 29-38. That star is located 46 light years, or about 270 trillion miles (435 trillion kilometres), from Earth, nearby by astronomical standards.

The findings by Zuckerman and University of Hawaii astronomer Eric Becklin will be published in the British Journal Nature. Zuckerman outlined the discovery on Oct. 10 during the 19th annual meeting of American Astronomical Society's division of planetary sciences.

Other astronomers presented less direct evidence that planets may exist around several other stars.

Scientists previously identified about three dozen stars encircled by flattened disks of dust, some of which appear to be solar systems in the early, pre-planetary stages of formation.

In June, Bruce Campbell of British Columbia's Dominion Astrophysical Observatory announced he found indirect evidence for possible planets orbiting Epsilon Eridani, Gamma Cephei and five other stars.

Supposedly strong evidence of a planet-like object outside the Earth's own solar system was revealed a few years ago when University of Arizona researchers thought they detected a brown dwarf orbiting the star Van Biesbroeck 8. The discovery turned to disappointment when other astronomers could not confirm the observation.

The discovery by Zuckerman and Becklin is "the best evidence

at the moment for an object that's not burning hydrogen" and thus is not a star, said planetary scientist Dave Stevenson of the California Institute of Technology.

"It could be a planet because it is much less massive and is quite close to the white dwarf it is orbiting around."

Stevenson described the object as a gaseous body "like Jupiter, only more massive."

"There is definitely something out there," said University of Arizona planetary scientist Jonathan Lunine, co-moderator of Oct. 10's session on "extrasolar planets."

He said the evidence for the object orbiting Gliese 29-38 is "fairly convincing" and much more direct than that for Campbell's possible planets or for the brown dwarf once thought to orbit Van Biesbroeck 8.

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Arthur Miller says he has survived and that is pretty good

By Arthur Spiegelman

Reuter

NEW YORK — Arthur Miller came out of the depression, tried in a dozen plays to stir the country's soul, was hailed before Congress for being un-American and almost lost his grip in a tortured marriage to Marilyn Monroe.

In a strong, gravelly voice that belies his years, he says he has survived and, considering the odds, that's not bad.

"You know when you get to be 72 years and a lot of stuff has gone by, you feel it is amazing you are still here. I haven't slowed down although I am sure it is coming," Miller said at his New York apartment, a tiny warren of rooms on Manhattan's east side.

He has just published his autobiography, "Timebends", a 600-page book that avoids chronological detail in favour of letting one memory flood into another, evoking as he says "time's fade-outs and fade-ins and cross-fades."

In the book, a Harlem boyhood leads to a scary walk there 50 years later, a visit to the goddess sculptures at Angkor Wat brings him to Marilyn Monroe and how he once told her, "You're the saddest girl I've ever met."

"Marilyn first thought this was a defeat men, she had said once,

only wanted happy girls. But then a smile touched her lips as she discovered the compliment I had intended."

In his apartment, Miller insists: "My memory isn't that great. But what is there is etched in and if I remember it at all, I remember it in detail. I wrote this book like I wrote 'Death of a Salesman'."

Miller in "Timebends" says that he wanted "Salesman", his most famous play, to "cut through time like a knife through a layer cake or a round through a mountain revealing its geologic layers... display past and present concurrently, with neither one ever coming to a stop."

"Timebends" does that and a bit more. It recalls a lot of people who helped and a lot who hurt.

Central to the book is his four-year marriage to Monroe, a period that seemed to sap him of his strength, leaving him drained and alone in the Nevada desert. Monroe drove off in one car and he in another.

It had been a union of the premier American intellectual and the country's star sex symbol. According to Miller's memory, it was doomed from the start.

Always there were crowds, including the ghosts of Monroe's destructive childhood who haunted and crippled her.

As a gift to her, Miller wrote the screenplay for "The Misfits". It was the only thing he wrote

during their time together and their marriage broke up during its filming. Monroe became enraged at the very sight of him.

Miller recalls this all, with a playwright's pain. "I never saw her unhappy in a crowd."

His marriage brought Miller into trouble of another sort. With the celebrity status it gave him, the former left-winger was hauled before the House un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), which has then fading from public attention.

Miller refused to name the writers and artists who joined him in attending pro-Soviet meetings at a time when the United States was the Soviets' World War II ally.

He also refused to claim the U.S. constitution's fifth amendment protection against self-incrimination and was held in contempt of Congress. A court eventually threw the case out on technical grounds.

"They (the committee) were desperate for attention. Chairman Francis Walters agreed to call off the hearing if Marilyn posed for a photo with him. Sometimes I think God is a comedian," Miller said.

"I just didn't think that at that stage of the game, they had the right to question me," he added.

Many of the people Miller had closely collaborated with in the theatre had cooperated with the

committee, including Lee J. Cobb, who was the first to play the salesman Willy Loman, and Elia Kazan, who directed the play that became an American classic.

Miller says he could not talk to Kazan for years because he had testified and named names. But he still holds him and Cobb in high professional regard.

"Cobb was the greatest of the actors to play Willy. You know that I pictured Willy as a small man, the size of Dustin Hoffman who gave a fine performance as Willy (in a recent revival). But Lee brought that bulk of his to the role."

Miller calls himself an outsider in American theatre. He is not happy at the state of playwriting or producing, thinking that Broadway has lost its audience, if not its soul.

He also thinks that his works are usually detested at first sight by the critics and kept alive by dedicated actors and directors around the world.

"I was only a stranger in the theatre, the man bringing in the news from the outside world. I always thought theatre should expand itself, deal with the larger questions. Instead it became inward."

Miller then added: "I never wrote anything good that didn't make me blush because you are revealing yourself. Without pain, there is no creation."

U.S. writer risks life as disguised Mexican alien

By Susan Ellicott

Reuter

NEW YORK — Blue eyes hidden beneath a baseball cap, blond hair under a hooded sweatshirt, Ted Conover crossed the Rio Grande River on a yellow inflatable raft.

Disguised as one of the millions of Mexican "wetbacks," illegal workers who slip across the river frontier between Mexico and Texas to flee poverty and earn American dollars, the Denver writer paid \$120 to be smuggled into his own country and found work on an orange grove in Arizona.

From the southwest state he travelled for one year with the Mexican aliens, clinched night-time deals with unscrupulous Mexican border bandits, earned \$1.15 for each 80-pound sack of citrus fruit he picked and survived a pistol ambush.

"I wondered at a couple of points why I would be that casual with my life," he says. "It would have been cheaper to do it the easy way — to get a cab across the bridge."

The reason, the 29-year-old former student of anthropology says, was to tell people how wetbacks — many of whom escape their homeland by swimming across the Rio Grande — are changing the face of America. He told his story in his recently

published "Coyotes" (Vintage Departures), whose title comes from the Spanish slang word for people who smuggle Mexicans across the U.S. border.

The Mexicans are inspired by the same dreams that brought other people to this nation, he says, people like his own great-grandfather who left Norway "to make a new life by doing this nation's work."

"Unskilled immigrants flowing in here to work their tails off (are) in the finest American tradition," he says.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) estimates that about five million undocumented Mexicans are currently living in the United States, having fled the impoverished interior of their homeland in search of work.

Last May the INS began offering amnesty to illegal aliens, allowing those who can prove they have been in the United States since January 1, 1982, to stay.

"The more I saw and the more I read I realised that this is the middle of a phase of U.S. history," Conover, who comes from an affluent Denver family, said in a recent interview.

So he set out for a first-hand history lesson.

"To do that you have to speak Spanish, take time and get your hands dirty," he says. "I happen

to like all of that. It makes me feel alive."

Blond and clean-cut, Conover says his "all-American looks" could have made the Mexicans think of him as an outsider.

Many times, he feared that if immigration police caught him, he would be charged with "aiding an abetting illegal."

"The hardest thing was to get on close personal terms with the Mexicans," Conover recalls. "But my best disguise was just being with these guys who treated me like one of them."

"Coyotes" tells with humour how Emilio, Maximo, Moises and Pancho drive a 1970 Ford station wagon 2,500 miles from California to Florida without a map, having memorised the route from a previous trip in search of work.

How Timoteo leaps in shock at Los Angeles airport when automatic doors, the first he has ever seen, hiss open.

How Carlos stumbles on a new language when trying to compliment an American girlfriend on her perfume. "I love the way you sink," he offers gallantly.

It also tells the traumas of immigrant life.

One young Mexican, returning fattened from pizzas and hamburgers to his dusty village after several years in America, is not recognised by his own father.

Young fathers go home, only to be reunited with babies who cry when lifted from the cradle by unfamiliar arms.

Peasant women mourn husbands who never return — killed in unreported accidents, at work or remarried into a new life.

For Conover, readjusting to his former lifestyle was almost as awkward.

"Suddenly you're back where everyone drives to work and meets for drinks before dinner," he says.

The nearest he came to regretting his trip was when what he described as corrupt members of the Mexican federal judicial police, tipped off by a coyote, ambushed him and 16 Mexicans with pistols and sub-machine guns during an attempted border crossing at 3 a.m. into Arizona.

They beat up the Coyote, tortured one Mexican, and asked Conover who would miss him if he never arrived at the other side.

"I've never invented so many influential relatives in so short a time," he says, now able to joke about how he imagined he would be bumped in a ditch, a bullet through his head.

Today he is settled in Denver, writing a novel loosely based on his experiences, "happy to have my own telephone, my own bed" after a year under 163 different roofs.

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Kasparov loses 16th tie, Karpov back in contention

The tug-of-war continues with 8 battles to go

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Reigning chess champion Garry Kasparov resigned the 16th game of his title defence on Tuesday without resuming play, putting challenger Anatoly Karpov back in contention to regain the crown he held from 1975 to 1985.

Kasparov, 24, sealed his 41st move Monday night but decided his pawn deficit and passive position did not warrant continuing the game.

After 15 of the 24 scheduled games Kasparov held an 8-7 lead over 36-year-old Karpov, with the additional advantage of re-

taining the title in the event of a 12-12 tie.

With time running out, Karpov varied his tactics in game 16 on Monday, complicating play despite holding the handicap of the black pieces.

Kasparov found his match plan of playing first with the advantage of the first move and trying to get Karpov to overpress when white had been upset, and lashed out in an attempt to win.

Chess experts were still unable to determine who objectively held the better position as a result of Kasparov's wild complications. But Karpov showed his remarkable defensive abilities, brushing aside dangerous attacks and somehow emerging with an extra pawn.

Kasparov continued to muddy the waters at a time when grandmasters felt he should have tried to force an inferior endgame.

Despite having little time left on the clock, Karpov reached the end of the session with a huge advantage — one pawn ahead and with vastly more active pieces.

Kasparov's play was met with criticisms that he spent too much time on extraneous distractions and not enough on chess.

Experts compared the match situation to the previous encounter in Leningrad last year, where Kasparov frittered away a three-point lead before recovering to win by a single point.

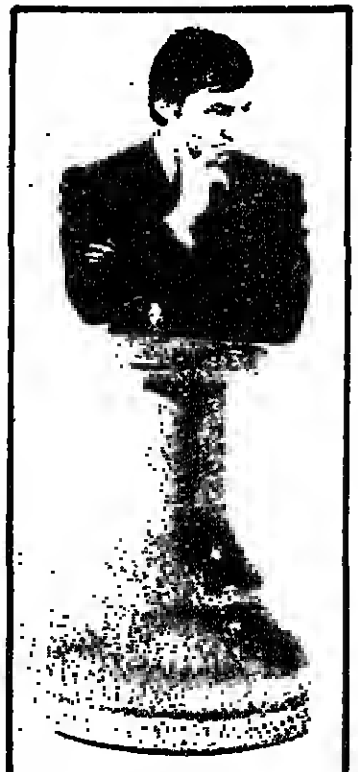
"Kasparov will probably still win — he's been in this situation before," Norwegian grandmaster Simen Agdestein told Reuters.

But French international master Aldo Haik said Karpov was now a slight favourite as Kasparov has been unable to develop a consistent match plan with the white pieces.

Danish international master Bjarke Kristensen said: "Now we have an eight game match for the title — that's great. But then why have we been here for the past two months?"



Kasparov... the reigning king



Karpov: persistence

Werder faces another nerve-jangling cup tie

BREMEN, West Germany (R) — West German leaders Werder Bremen, nerves still jangling from two cup thrillers already this month, may face more nailbiting action against Soviet club Dynamo Tbilisi in the UEFA Cup on Wednesday.

Werder start as clear favourites against the 1981 Cup Winners' Cup champions who had to fight to avoid relegation in a miserable domestic season which closed last week.

But the West Germans need no reminding that they reached the third round of the competition by scraping past another Soviet side

— by the odd goal in 13.

Facing 1987 Soviet champions Spartak Moscow three weeks ago, Werder overturned a 4-1 away deficit and finally took the tie with an enthralling 6-2 extra time victory.

Their appetite for excitement was clearly not sated because last Saturday they threw away a 4-1 lead over amateurs Wolfsburg with two minutes to play of a domestic cup match. Werder's blueses were finally spared with a 5-4 extra time win.

Bremen trainer Otto Rehagel would not be averse to another avalanche of goals this time — as

long as they are all picked out of the net by Dynamo keeper Otar Gabelidze.

But Rehagel does not underestimate the task of breaking down a defence built around veteran sweeper, Alexander Chivadze. "He is the brains of the team and a brilliant organiser at the back," he said.

Werder can no longer rely on the goals of Rudi Voeller, now with AS Roma, but Frank Ordenezwits has proved a more than able replacement, scoring nine times in the league this season.

Bremen will be relieved to welcome back gifted sweeper Gunar Sauer after a knee injury. Sauer, widely tipped to fill Franz Beckenbauer's old role in the national team before long, should help to plug the gaps which have been all too apparent in recent games.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

U.S. basketball coach 'loses temper'

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet newspapers carried a brief dispatch Monday telling readers that Indiana University basketball coach Bobby Knight took his team off the court during a game against the Soviet national team. The government newspaper Izvestia and the Moscow city newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva both carried a three-paragraph report by the TASS News Agency on the incident that occurred during the game Saturday in Bloomington, Indiana. The dispatch reported that the Soviets beat Knight's Hoosiers 66-43, and said the reason for the "unusual score" was that the game ended ahead of schedule. "Fifteen minutes before the end of the meeting, the coach of the American team, former coach of the U.S. Olympic team, Bobby Knight, took his players from the court," it said. It said the reason was his ejection from the game with a third technical foul for "Knight's interference in the game." In remarks broadcast Sunday night in Indiana, Knight apologised for letting his temper get the best of him.

PLO said to field team to Olympics

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is seeking to send a representative to the 1988 Seoul Olympics, sources said Tuesday. The Seoul Olympic Organising Committee (SLOOC) received the PLO request to send an official observer to the games, scheduled to start Sept. 17, 1988, according to sources who declined to be identified. The request was conveyed to the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Olympic parent body, the sources said. A SLOOC spokesman declined to comment on the matter. The sources said the PLO request was unlikely to be accepted because the organisation is not a member of the IOC. The PLO sent a representative to seek membership in the Olympic Council of Asia during the 1986 Seoul Asian Games. The council said the PLO would be allowed to join if it was recognised by the IOC. Admission to the IOC has not been granted to the PLO.

British champ quits rings

LONDON (AP) — British light-middleweight champion Lloyd Hibbert retired Monday, a day before he was to defend his title for the first time. Nobby Nobbs, the fighter's manager, said he had informed the British Boxing Board of Control of Hibbert's decision and relinquished the championship. He said Hibbert had personal problems but did not elaborate. The 28-year-old Birmingham-based boxer was due to fight Gary Cooper, from Southampton, Tuesday. He last fought in August, when he lost the Commonwealth Championship to Troy Waters of Australia.

Sweden joins Easter Soccer Tournament

BONN (R) — World Cup finalists Argentina and West Germany will be joined by the Soviet Union and Sweden in a four-nation Easter Soccer Tournament in West Berlin next year. The West German Football Federation (DFB) said on Tuesday that Sweden had agreed to take the place of European champions France, who turned down an invitation. The tournament, which West Germany will use to tune up for the European Championship they are hosting in June, takes place from March 30 to April 2.

New manager promises hard work

LONDON (R) — Terry Venables took over as manager of Tottenham Hotspur on Monday, saying there was some hard work to do to reverse the poor form of the English First Division side. Venables, who lost his job as coach at Barcelona in September, told a news conference at Tottenham's White Hart Lane ground that one of his first tasks was to rebuild the club's morale.

Tillis on path to meet invincible Tyson

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (AP) — James "quick" Tillis is one of a handful of fighters to go the distance with heavyweight champion Mike Tyson.

But Toronto's Razor Ruddock says he's "more impressed he's getting in the ring with me." Ruddock, who was scheduled to fight Tillis in a 10-rounder in Halifax Tuesday night, vaulted onto the world scene in August

1986 with a win over former champion Mike Weaver. "The (Tyson) fight was the biggest fight of my career, bigger than this one," said Ruddock, 23.

Ruddock has a 17-1-1 record and last lost three years ago to Dave Jacobs. Most observers feel a win over Tillis would move him closer to a possible title shot against the unbeaten Tyson. "If I win they tell me I'll go against Tim Witherspoon and then I'll get Tyson," said Ruddock, whose given name is Donovan.

The fight is part of a promotion dubbed the night of the heavyweight and includes a co-feature involving Trevor Berbick, the former Canadian and World Champion who once fought out of Halifax. Berbick takes on American Bobbie Evans in

Greece to play Netherlands tie behind closed doors

ATHENS (R) — Greece will play The Netherlands behind closed doors in the northern city of Alexandroupolis when the teams meet in next month's European Championship qualifying Group V tie, Greek Football Federation President Sotiris Alifimis said on Tuesday.

Alifimis said the move was in protest at UEFA's decision to replay last month's controversial tie between The Netherlands and Cyprus instead of adhering to an earlier decision to award Cyprus a 3-0 victory.

The original match, which The Netherlands won 8-0, was interrupted for an hour after a spectator threw a firework at the Cypriot goalkeeper.

UEFA's original decision to give the tie to Cyprus had kept Greece's qualifying hopes alive. But their revised decision to replay the match means The Netherlands will qualify for next year's finals in West Germany if they win — thus turning the Greece-Netherlands match into a "dead" tie.

Bulls regain respect

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP) — Chicago coach Doug Collins doesn't mind victory, but he'd also like to see his team get some respect this season.

The Bulls gained both Monday night after rallying in the final four minutes to hand the Boston Celtics a 107-102 loss behind a 31-point effort from Michael Jordan, 20 points from rookie Scottie Pippen and 19 from John Paxson.

"Chicago is no longer a one-dimensional team," Boston coach K.C. Jones said. "Pippen, Paxson and (Charles) Oakley to go with Jordan, that ain't a bad combination."

In the only other NBA game Monday, San Antonio defeated the New York Knicks 117-112.

Playing without injured stars Larry Bird and Kevin McHale, the Celtics got 14 points from Fred Roberts and 10 from rookie Brad Lohaus in the first half. Boston led 63-51 at halftime after leading by as many as 18 points.

In the second half, Jordan scored 20 of his points while Pippen, with seven down the stretch, helped secure Chicago's fourth win over Boston in 24 games since 1983-84.

Boston was paced by Dennis Johnson's 23 points and 20 from Danny Ainge.

Finnish driver crashes in grooves in British Rally

CARLISLE, England (R) — Sweden's Mikael Ericsson crashed during the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) British motor rally after missing a turn in an early-morning stage through forests on Tuesday.

The windscreen and bodywork of Ericsson's Lancia Delta car were damaged in the accident which resulted in him dropping from second place behind Kankkunen after four of the day's 15 special stages.

Kunen of Finland to 12th.

Ericsson, who led last year's rally before retiring, was unhurt, but lost several minutes in his pursuit of Kankkunen through the gloom of dense forests in Yorkshire in northern England.

Markku Alen of Finland, another member of the Lancia team, took over second place one minute 16 seconds behind Kankkunen after four of the day's 15 special stages.



WRONG DIRECTION: Al Qadessieh Club Hussein Sports City, ended with a 2-0 edge by goalie Adnan Za'rour 'embraces' the ball after Addufein. The two goals were scored in the second half by players Jihad Abdul Mun'em and Moham-Lou'at Abdul Rahman (No. 6), who is seen 'hugging' the net. Tuesday's match, played at Al

Rams outscore Redskins

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ron Brown returned a kickoff 87 metres for a touchdown and caught a 24-metre scoring pass from Jim Everett as the Los Angeles Rams held off a late Washington threat for a 30-26 NFL victory over the Redskins Monday night.

The Rams, 3-7, also got 102 metres and a touchdown from NFL rushing leader Charles white in notching their second straight victory. It was the Ram's first regular-season triumph over the Redskins since 1969.

Brown's touchdown catch, with 3:58 left in the third quarter, gave the Rams a 30-19 lead, but Doug Williams' second touchdown pass to Art Monk cut the gap to 30-26 four seconds into the fourth quarter. The Redskins moved to the Rams' 14-yard line inside the last minute but, with the game on the

line, an end zone interception by Leroy Irvin ended the threat with 24 seconds left.

Washington, despite getting 281 passing metres from Williams, fell to 7-3 and remained two games ahead of Dallas in the NFC East.

The Redskins were betrayed by their special teams. In addition to being stung by Brown's fourth career kickoff-return touchdown, Washington allowed a punt block that set up a 1-metre scoring run by white that enabled the Rams to take a 23-9 second-quarter.

Williams, given the starting job after a successful relief appearance for Jay Schroeder last week, completed 24 of 46 passes and also ran for a touchdown. But he was sacked four times and his first-quarter fumble was returned 32 metres for a touchdown by Mike Wilcher.

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28 Nov. Les Nuits de La Plaine Lune (France)
29 Nov. Alutani a Sognare (Italy)
30 Nov. A Room with a View (UK)
1 Dec. De Vlaschaard (Belgium)
All films start at 8 p.m. Matinee starts at 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

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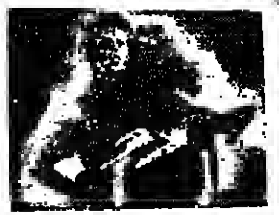
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Experts forecast sluggish growth in West Germany

BONN (R) — Economic experts predicted on Monday that the West German economy would grow only moderately in 1988, but they generally backed Bonn's refusal to do more for expansion by bringing forward tax cuts due in 1990.

The "five wise men," an independent council of advisers to the government, said Europe's biggest economy would only expand by around 1 1/2 per cent in both 1988 and 1989.

This is below the official forecast for 1988 of around 2 1/4 per cent growth and two senior ministers promptly said the report was too pessimistic.

Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said in a joint statement: "The government believes that a result for growth is possible that could be above the rate (1 1/2 per cent) expected by the council."

Despite the latest crisis on the financial markets and the sharp decline in the value of the dollar, the council said it saw no signs of a recession.

However, it added: "It would be different if there were new (market) turbulence. In that case the economic expectations would probably have to be revised down sharply."

Foreign governments, as well as domestic economists, bankers and industrialists, have said West Germany should speed up its

1990 tax reform in a move to stimulate demand at home and cut international trade imbalances.

But only one of the five university professors in the council supported this call, which Bonn has already ruled out.

The report quoted Professor Ruediger Pohl, whose views reflect those of the opposition Social Democratic Party, as saying growth in the medium term had to be strengthened because the weak rate of growth would continue in 1988.

"This suggests that — contrary to the opinion of the majority of the council — the tax reform should be implemented as soon as possible," Dr. Pohl said.

Dr. Pohl was also alone in urging the West German central bank, the Bundesbank, to pursue its expansionary monetary policies which have helped stem a too sharp rise in the mark.

The other four professors said the Bundesbank should wind back expansion of money supply in a bid to stave off future inflationary dangers.

West Germany is likely to face calls at any new meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrial democracies for even more expansionary monetary policies.

The council of experts said in the report that, at such a meeting, West Germany would have to make a major contribution.

Algerian oil officials call for expansion of OPEC

PARIS (Agencies) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) should increase its membership to help stabilise world oil prices, Algerian oil officials told a petroleum industry conference Monday.

Mr. Mohammad Bayou, assistant director general of Sonatrach, the Algerian state oil company, said OPEC needs to build a base of support for a more effective global strategy.

He said that in the past OPEC has missed the opportunity to change "its way of functioning, its way of looking at things" by not welcoming new oil-producing members to its ranks.

The director general of Sonatrach, Mr. Youssef Youfi, amplified on the theme later in the conference.

"The weakness of OPEC is that it did not create an instrument of solidarity," he said, referring to past proposals at OPEC meetings that the organisation invite other oil-producing countries, such as Mexico, Britain and Norway, to join its ranks.

"We couldn't do it and we didn't know how to do it," said Mr. Youfi.

But, he stressed, membership in OPEC is the solution for those countries producing what is a politically strategic commodity.

During the first day of the two-day conference, both Mr. Youfi and Mr. Bayou repeatedly called for greater cooperation

and dialogue between oil-producing and oil-consuming countries to assure a measure of oil price stability, and consequently, economic stability.

"There has always been antagonism between the two but (recent traumas) should lead to the emergence of a new behaviour," said Mr. Bayou, referring to the oil price collapse in 1986 and the subsequent relative stability of prices in the \$17-\$22 a barrel range.

Mr. Youfi also said OPEC's average reference price of \$18 a barrel is merely a "consensus price" and does not reflect oil supply and demand.

"It (the \$18 price) wasn't so much a voluntary decision, but a responsible one," said Mr. Youfi. OPEC fixed the reference price, which is based on a basket of leading OPEC grades, at its December 1986 meeting.

Mr. Bayou said the \$18 price "seemed to be regarded by the majority of players in the petroleum market as a floor price."

"We have to direct ourselves quickly toward a price of equilibrium which can respond to the preoccupations of the producers and consumers," Mr. Bayou said

in his speech to the conference. He later referred to a U.S. university study that called for an increase in the OPEC reference price to \$19.

"Even other non-OPEC producers are talking of this," he said, adding that all these players are "now waiting for OPEC to put its house in order and clarify the situation."

Neither Mr. Bayou nor Mr. Youfi would elaborate on what price Algeria would be seeking at the scheduled OPEC meeting in Vienna starting Dec. 9.

U.S. energy chief predicts pricing problems for OPEC

Meanwhile, U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington said on Monday OPEC would have trouble agreeing to hold the price of oil at \$18 a barrel at its semi-annual conference next month.

Mr. Herrington said in an interview: "Number one, you have the situation of Iran doing some heavy discounting in light of the (U.S.) embargo, as much as \$3 a barrel, and it could be even more."

He said the falling dollar, on which oil prices are based, also caused problems, as did the differing goals of members of OPEC.

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazer told a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago earlier this month that

he would press for a continued price of \$18 a barrel.

OPEC ministers meet in Vienna next month to set prices for 1988.

Prices have hovered around \$18 in recent months, although Iran has cut them by as much as \$3 in an effort to raise money for its war with Iraq.

The United States has embargoed Iranian oil to try to shut off funds for Tehran's war effort but so far has had little backing from other Iranian oil buyers. France began a boycott of Iranian oil before the U.S. embargo.

Mr. Herrington said: "OPEC is going to have some problems in its December meeting. The falling dollar is going to create a certain degree of chaos among the negotiations about what the world price should be."

He added: "\$18 is going to be a very difficult figure for them to argue for. I still think they will be very lucky to hold the price at \$18 among the different interests in OPEC."

Mr. Herrington said the group might consider pricing its oil on the basis of the International Monetary Fund's basket of currencies — Special Drawing Rights — to shield it from the falling dollar, although he said this had been considered and rejected in the past.

He said pegging oil to the dollar had sometimes helped OPEC income and at other times

hurt it. Mr. Herrington repeated earlier predictions that prices would stay in the range of \$18 to \$20 but gave no timeframe.

He said the Reagan administration was continuing to try to persuade Japan and other major buyers of Iranian oil to join the U.S. embargo.

He said effective embargoes must be global and that Japan, a major buyer of Iranian oil, has been reluctant to back the boycott.

"They (the Japanese) are one of the richest countries in the world today and it would be the right thing for them to do to join this embargo," he said.

He said Middle East officials told him on a visit there last month they would be willing to step up oil output to supply Japan if Tokyo boycotted Iran.

"There is no question in my mind that world opinion has turned around on Iran and that their export of crude oil and their policies are becoming linked, and I see that as a major change in the last 30 days," he said.

Mr. Herrington voiced well-known administration concern over the rising U.S. reliance on foreign oil, now about 40 per cent of demand.

U.S. and oil industry officials predict reliance on foreign oil will hit 50 per cent in the 1990s, with much of the oil coming from the Gulf region.

Mr. Herrington said growing U.S. reliance on foreign oil could be countered by deregulating natural gas, which he said would lower prices.

The Reagan administration has pressed for deregulation legislation, but Congress has been reluctant to approve it, fearing it might increase natural gas prices.

Mr. Herrington predicted Congress would approve exploratory drilling in Alaska's National Wildlife Refuge, which is estimated to hold up to 30 billion barrels of oil.

Drilling in the refuge, which is near the Prudhoe Bay oil fields, is favoured by the Reagan administration but has been opposed by environmentalists.

Mr. Herrington voiced administration opposition to an oil import fee as a way to curb imports, as well as a higher petrol tax to raise government revenues and encourage conservation.

He said an import fee would not be effective because it would have to exempt nations such as Canada, because of a pending U.S. free trade agreement with

Canada, and Mexico, because of its large foreign debt. Mexico and Canada are major suppliers of oil to the United States.

Mr. Herrington also said higher oil prices would help the U.S. oil industry but hurt other American businesses, such as petrochemicals.

Dollar gains on European interest rate cuts

LONDON (R) — A series of European interest rate cuts boosted the dollar on Tuesday, dealers said.

The dollar put on more than 1.5 pence and 0.75 yen to hit highs by 1300 GMT of 1.6842 West German marks and 135.45 yen as the West German, French and Dutch central banks announced a series of 0.25 per cent point cuts in short term interest rates.

London share values rose more than 1.7 per cent while Frankfurt's 30 share Boersen-Zeitung index was up as much as four per cent.

Lower European interest rates were at the top of the list of government actions investors wanted, following agreement last week between the White House and Congress on \$76 billion of

U.S. budget cuts over two years. "This is a very positive signal," said a senior dealer on the West German money market. "I had hoped for it, but I did not count on it."

"Once the ball was put back in the European court on Monday morning, it was up to the Germans to act," Mr. Michel Devel, chief economist at Banque Paribas, said in Paris.

The price of gold, meanwhile, jumped. In London, the price of bullion was fixed on Tuesday morning \$7.55 an ounce higher at \$476.95, but dealers said the gains were mainly for technical reasons.

What the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, did was to cut its rate on 28-day securities repurchase agreements — a mechanism through which it

effectively lends money to banks — to 3.25 per cent from 3.5 per cent.

Banks sell the Bundesbank securities and agree to buy them back, 28 days later, at a slightly higher price. In effect, they get a loan, and the higher buy-back price translates into the interest rate on that loan.

The 3.25 per cent rate the Bundesbank set was far deeper than the 3.4 per cent dealers had expected, and most saw the move as a goodwill gesture to the United States, after the budget cut agreement.

"This is very supportive for the dollar," said a London currency dealer.

The French central bank cut its money market intervention rate to eight per cent from 8.25 per cent and its seven-day repurchase

rate to 8.5 per cent from 8.75 per cent.

"Following the announcement in the United States of an accord on the reduction of the U.S. budget deficit, and in cooperation with the Bundesbank.... the Bank of France has decided to cut its leading rates by a quarter (of a percentage) point," the bank said in a statement.

The Dutch central bank also cut its rates, while a Swiss central bank spokesman said it has been pumping more money into its banking system.

The wider the gap between U.S. interest rates and those in Europe and Japan, the easier it is to encourage investors to buy dollar assets and so boost the value of the U.S. currency.

But investors also fear that any hike in U.S. rates, which are

already higher than West German and Japanese rates, could set off a recession that would spread from the United States to the rest of the world.

So, many see the West German move as a step in the right direction towards getting a stable dollar while avoiding an economic slump.

They were especially eager for such a step since cutting the U.S. budget deficit by raising taxes and cutting spending could further slow the American economy.

In response, Frankfurt's 30-share Boersen Zeitung index rose as much as four per cent, or 11.23 points, to a high of 290.12, before backing off slightly.

London's benchmark Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 share index was up more than 30 points, and approaching 1,690.

Israel allows shekel to drop

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has allowed a slight devaluation of the shekel against a basket of Western currencies to compensate for the recent fall of the dollar, central bank sources said on Tuesday.

The move, allowing the shekel to drift nearly two per cent down from the exchange rate set last January, was to ease pressure from exporters for a more substantial devaluation of the shekel against the dollar, commercial bankers said.

The basket of currencies includes the dollar, the West German mark, Britain's pound sterling and the Swiss and French francs. The shekel was set at 1.68 to the basket last January but had fallen to 1.71 by Monday, recovering marginally to 1.7094 on Tuesday, according to the Bank of Israel's daily representative rates.

Over the same period, the shekel's exchange rate against the dollar has strengthened from 1.64 to 1.57, prompting complaints from manufacturers exporting to the United States that their competitiveness was being eroded.

A spokesman for the Bank of Israel said the mini-devaluation did not alter the central bank's policy of maintaining a stable shekel. Currency dealers at Israel's main commercial banks said the central bank should be able to maintain the shekel at present levels unless the dollar suffers a further major fall.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.7770/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3130/40	Canadian dollar
	1.6825/32	West German marks
	1.8930/40	Dutch guilders
	1.3810/20	Swiss francs
	35.18/21	Belgian francs
	5.7040/65	French francs
	1237/1238	Italian lire
	135.33/43	Japanese yen
	6.0730/80	Swedish crowns
	6.4550/4600	Norwegian crowns
	6.4850/4900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	476.50/477.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares were higher in modest afternoon trading here, extending their morning gains after news of interest rate cuts in West Germany, France and The Netherlands.

Dealers said the rise in the dollar, which followed the interest rate news, boosted the leading U.K. exporters. Tuesday's sizeable early gain on Wall Street similarly gave the wider market a lift. By 1512 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 33.1 to 1,690.8.

The market was encouraged by the interest rate cuts, which some dealers suggested were coordinated and could mean any forthcoming group of seven industrialised nations meeting might agree on interest rate and currency stabilisation.

But not many expect a near-term cut in U.K. base lending rates. Dealers said Britain was unlikely to sanction a domestic interest rate cut before a G-7 meeting.

News that the U.K. current account deficit was only £282 million in October, compared with the unexpectedly low shortfall of £55 million in September, gave the market some short-lived support around midday, dealers said. Analysts had forecast the October deficit would be between £300 million and £350 million.

THE Daily Crossword by Oorthea E. Shipp

ACROSS

- Max & Buddy
- Fishing nets
- Pendant
- Egyptian king
- A Roosevelt
- Relic
- Frailties
- Strand
- Vane letters
- Halt a fly
- Males
- Elects ones
- Settling
- Honour
- Money
- Book part
- Gender: abbr.
- Foot overhang
- Cartoon character
- In a poor way
- Alter words
- "The Man"
- Pipe joint
- Dill herb
- Goose eggs
- In addition
- OPEC product
- Dallas school
- Below: pref.
- Go into
- 500 (trace)
- Fr. marshal
- Cot
- H.H. Munro
- Always
- Relative of a wimp
- Jewels of "MASH"
- Loz: native
- Daughter of
- Eurytus
- She loved Narcissus
- Br. royal family
- Poem
- WWII command
- Walked
- are children for a second time
- (Aristophanes)
- Sour prefix
- March date
- Use a rink
- Taxi adjunct
- Utilities
- out (apportion)
- Lizards
- Donkey
- 53 Unchil
- There ought to be
- Each

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	DOWN
1. Max & Buddy	1. Max & Buddy
2. Fishing nets	2. Fishing nets
3. Pendant	3. Pendant
4. Egyptian king	4. Egyptian king
5. A Roosevelt	5. A Roosevelt
6. Relic	6. Relic
7. Frailties	7. Frailties
8. Strand	8. Strand
9. Vane letters	9. Vane letters
10. Halt a fly	10. Halt a fly
11. Males	11. Males
12. Elects ones	12. Elects ones
13. Settling	13. Settling
14. Honour	14. Honour
15. Money	15. Money
16. Book part	16. Book part
17. Gender: abbr.	17. Gender: abbr.
18. Foot overhang	18. Foot overhang
19. Cartoon character	19. Cartoon character
20. In a poor way	20. In a poor way
21. Alter words	21. Alter words
22. "The Man"	22. "The Man"
23. Pipe joint	23. Pipe joint
24. Dill herb	24. Dill herb
25. Goose eggs	25. Goose eggs
26. In addition	26. In addition
27. OPEC product	27. OPEC product
28. Dallas school	28. Dallas school
29. Below: pref.	29. Below: pref.
30. Go into	30. Go into
31. 500 (trace)	31. 500 (trace)
32. Fr. marshal	32. Fr. marshal
33. Cot	33. Cot
34. H.H. Munro	34. H.H. Munro
35. Always	35. Always
36. Relative of a wimp	36. Relative of a wimp
37. Jewels of "MASH"	37. Jewels of "MASH"
38. Loz: native	38. Loz: native
39. Daughter of	39. Daughter of
40. Eurytus	40. Eurytus
41. She loved Narcissus	41. She loved Narcissus
42. Br. royal family	42. Br. royal family
43. Poem	43. Poem
44. WWII command	44. WWII command
45. Walked	45. Walked
46. — are children for a second time	46. — are children for a second time
47. (Aristophanes)	47. (Aristophanes)
48. Sour prefix	48. Sour prefix
49. March date	49. March date
50. Use a rink	50. Use a rink
51. Taxi adjunct	51. Taxi adjunct
52. Utilities	52. Utilities
53. — out (apportion)	53. — out (apportion)
54. Lizards	54. Lizards
55. Donkey	55. Donkey
56. 53 Unchil	56. 53 Unchil
57. There ought to be	57. There ought to be
58. Each	58. Each

Horoscope not received

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



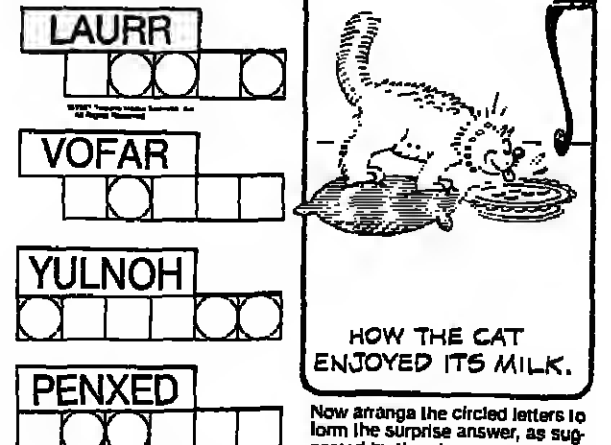
THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"Your wife called. She wants you to bring home some milk, some bread and some passion."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: IN THE "OF" OF

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHANT EJECT MATRON FACILE

Answer: What dermatology is the science of — "ITCHCRAFT"

Ortega warns rebels against returning without amnesty

MANAGUA (R) — President Daniel Ortega warned Nicaraguan rebel leaders on Monday against flying to Managua on Tuesday to deliver their reply to his ceasefire proposals without first accepting amnesty from the Sandinistas.

Mr. Ortega spoke after the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Resistance announced that two contra leaders would fly to Managua on Tuesday to present mediator Cardinal Miguel Obando Y. Bravo with their reply to Mr. Ortega's 11-point ceasefire proposal.

Contra spokeswoman Marisa Leal said in San Jose that Azucena Ferrey and Alfonso Robelo would deliver the contra response at midday on Tuesday, but she declined to give further details for security reasons.

"If these people want to arrive in Nicaragua they must accept amnesty," Mr. Ortega told a news conference held jointly with visiting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Mr. Ortega declined to say what his government would do to the leaders if they defied the amnesty order, although he has previously threatened to jail rebels who return without first renouncing their armed struggle.

The contras said they planned to hand Cardinal Obando their response to the ceasefire plan put forward by Mr. Ortega in

Washington nearly two weeks ago.

The cardinal, a harsh critic of the Sandinistas since they took power in 1979, has been accepted as mediator by both the government and the rebels. But he has declined to officially accept the role of middleman before hearing the rebel reply.

The cardinal has suggested the talks take place in Managua, a site favoured by the contras. But the Sandinista government has insisted the talks be held in Washington, which it accuses of having instigated the rebel movement.

The Nicaraguan government has also argued that the arrival of contra leaders in Managua could spark violent clashes among their supporters and opponents. It has banned all airlines servicing Managua from selling tickets to any of the eight leaders of the rebels' Nicaraguan Resistance umbrella group.

Mr. Ortega criticised Costa Rica for allowing its territory to be used by the rebels for engaging

in "political activism," saying this was forbidden under a regional peace agreement he signed with four other leaders in Guatemala on Aug. 7.

"Costa Rica should prohibit this sort of activism by people who are linked to criminal groups who are murdering the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Ortega said.

In Washington, the White House said on Monday that Nicaragua's release of 985 prisoners as part of its pledge to comply with a regional peace accord did not go far enough.

Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said the release on Sunday "doesn't go far enough in terms of the 9,000 prisoners who still remain there."

He said the peace plan adopted in Guatemala in August called for a broad amnesty such as had been issued in El Salvador by President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"We would expect President Ortega to go ahead and provide amnesty for the remaining 9,000 if he is sincere about implementing those provisions," Mr. Fitzwater said.

Most of the prisoners released on Sunday were accused of supporting U.S.-backed contra rebels opposed to the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN). Some had been serving 30-year sentences.

Suspect in Salvador archbishop's murder arrested in Miami

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. police have arrested a man who may be a former Salvadoran army officer implicated in the 1980 assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador.

The U.S. Marshals Service, a federal law enforcement agency, announced on Tuesday that it had detained Alvaro Rafael Saravia-Merino on Monday night in Miami.

They said Saravia-Merino was a former captain in El Salvador's army and was believed to have been intimately linked with right-wing death squads responsible for tens of thousands of political killings in El Salvador in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Archbishop Romero was shot and killed while saying mass at a cancer clinic chapel in San Salvador on March 24, 1980. A champion of the poor, he was an outspoken critic of the extreme political violence responsible for the deaths of thousands of Salvadorans in the months prior to his assassination.

The Marshals Service said Saravia-Merino was detained at the request of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service for violating U.S. immigration regulations.

On Monday in San Salvador, Salvadorean President Jose Napoleon Duarte named former army Capt. Alvaro Rafael Saravia as being implicated in the Romero assassination by a witness who claimed to be the getaway car driver for the killing.

Mr. Duarte said authorities had issued an arrest warrant for Saravia.

It was not immediately clear if the man arrested by the U.S. marshals was the army captain named by Mr. Duarte.

Saravia-Merino is believed to have entered the United States legally but preliminary information indicated that his temporary permit to remain in the country expired 10 months ago, the Marshals Service said.

He will be held in custody in Miami pending a determination of his status. The Marshals Service said it was not known if El Salvador would seek Saravia-Merino's extradition.

The driver of the getaway car for the killing has implicated right-wing National Assembly member Roberto D'Aubuisson in the murder, President Duarte said on Monday.

Filipino military details foreign aid for rebels

MANILA (R) — Private groups in Australia and West Europe are supplying Philippine Communist guerrillas with aid, a military intelligence report said on Tuesday.

The report said 14 private groups in Australia, Ireland, Switzerland, West Germany and Belgium were sending aid to the 23,000-strong Communist New People's Army (NPA).

"The governments of those countries are not supporting the local Communist movement and may be ignorant about the activities of the groups involved," said the report, which was made available to journalists.

The Australian embassy in Manila said it had received no communication from the Philippine government about assistance from Australian groups to the rebels. Comment from embassies of the other named countries was not immediately available.

Defence Secretary Rafael Ito said on Sunday that foreign aid this year to the outlawed Communist Party was estimated at \$8 million compared with \$2.5 million last year. The NPA is the Communist Party's military wing.

The Communists have been waging guerrilla war in the Philippines for 18 years. They stepped up attacks after a military coup attempt on Aug. 28 nearly toppled President Corason Aquino.

Saturnino Ocampo, spokesman of the Communist-led National Democratic Front, told the British Broadcasting Corporation in an interview that the front had good ties with several foreign "liberation groups."

"There are NDF support networks in more than 25 countries, 15 of them in Western Europe," Mr. Ocampo said.

"Early next year we hope to gain greater international recognition for the NDF or for the provisional revolutionary government we are building... This recognition would enhance our status of belligerence against the Aquino government," he said.

He described most of the foreign aid as "political," but added: "Some material support has been coming from people's organisations and solidarity groups."

Mr. Ocampo did not say what kind of material support had been received.

COLUMNS 768

Canadian, U.K. productions win awards

NEW YORK (AP) — A Canadian children's show that sometimes features topics so controversial that one episode was banned in Great Britain was among the five winners Monday of the 1987 International Emmy Awards. British productions won four other awards handed out by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences, which reviewed hundreds of entries to honour the best of worldwide television programming. The winner for the children's programming category was Degraasi Junior High, a show made in Toronto that focuses on the pain and joys of adolescence. The winning documentary was The Sword of Islam, a British production in which Granada Television journalists explored the ruins of Beirut, Israeli-occupied villages, Iran and the shantytowns of Cairo to learn the opinions and motivations of the two most feared groups of the Islamic Revolution — Jihad and Hezbollah. The winner in the drama category was Portershouse Blue, a British four-part adaptation of Tom Sharpe's comic novel. The story is about a new master who tries to introduce radical changes at a Cambridge College noted for its rowing, ancient traditions and dismal academic standards. The performing arts category winner was the Belle of Amherst, a British portrayal of what it would be like to spend a day in the 1883 Amherst, Massachusetts, household of poet Emily Dickinson. The winner in the popular arts category was Alas Smith And Jones, a BBC production that features comedy stars Mel Smith and Griff Rhys Jones as they explore the world of advertising, death and the great motivator — money. A special directorate award went to Jeremy Isaacs, who joined England's Channel 4 as its founding chief executive in 1981 after a long career as a programme maker and executive with the BBC and ITV and as an independent producer.

Japanese self-immolation hits record

TOKYO (R) — The number of Japanese who committed suicide by setting themselves on fire hit a postwar high last year, a government report said on Tuesday. Cases of self-immolation jumped by 146 from the 1985 figure to 804.

Air pollution alert issued in Tehran

NICOSIA (R) — Air pollution in Tehran has risen to dangerous levels, Iran's Meteorological Organisation said in a warning broadcast by Tehran Radio on Tuesday. It urged children, old people and those with respiratory diseases in the Iranian capital to stay indoors for 24 hours.

\$1,000 offered to 19-year-old virgins

NEW YORK (AP) — A millionaire who says he's alarmed by high teen-age pregnancy rates has offered high school girls in three New York City boroughs \$1,000 to remain virgins through age 19, a newspaper reported Monday. "I read that 40,000 girls under the age of 15 have gotten pregnant in the United States. That's a tragic story," John Napoleon Lacorte told the Daily News. Boys do not want to marry sexually experienced women, said Lacorte, a 78-year-old retired insurance salesman from Brooklyn. Lacorte established a \$100,000 endowment to fund the programme for high school girls in Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island. To qualify, girls have to write to Lacorte to apply and submit to a medical test at age 19. Boys, he said, could not be covered under the programme because "it's very difficult to test young boys to determine if they are virgins."

Sailor killed in fight with Thai police

BANGKOK (R) — A 19-year-old U.S. Navy sailor visiting the Thai beach resort of Pattaya was killed in a gunfight with two Thai policemen, police said on Tuesday. They said the sailor, one of the crew of the aircraft carrier Ranger visiting the resort about 100 kilometres south of Bangkok, grabbed a police gun on Sunday and seriously wounded the two policemen before being shot himself. A U.S. embassy spokesman said he could not reveal the identity of the sailor until the next-of-kin had been informed.

U.S. AIDS carrier dies in Thai jail

BANGKOK (R) — An American infected with the AIDS virus who was jailed in Thailand for heroin smuggling has died in prison of a heart condition, doctors said on Tuesday. They said Lewis Browne, 39, born in Virginia, died on Saturday in Bangkok's Klong Prem Prison. He was one of about 25 foreign prisoners infected with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) hoping for release under a possible royal amnesty next month. The doctors said they suspected Browne's heart problem was linked to AIDS but were not yet sure. Officials blame heroin injections and homosexual acts for the spread of AIDS in Thai jails, where at least six people have died of the disease.

Biological brake on AIDS virus isolated

PARIS (R) — French scientists say they have taken a first step toward producing a vaccine against AIDS with the discovery of a tiny protein they say can stave off development of the killer disease. Dr. Bruno Guy of Transgene, a genetic engineering company which has been looking for an AIDS vaccine for two years, told Reuters on Monday the discovery was an important step towards knowing how to halt the disease. But he stressed that Transgene, whose research was published in this week's issue of the scientific magazine Nature, was still far from producing a vaccine to cure AIDS. AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is triggered off by the HIV virus which enters the body through white blood cells. As the disease develops, the body's immune system gradually breaks down and suffers loss resistance to disease. But in many cases, people infected with the virus do not contract the disease for years — a fact experts have until now been unable to explain. Guy said research carried out by the Transgene team discovered a protein inside the virus which acted as a brake on the disease's development. The Strasbourg-based team, commissioned by leading AIDS specialists at the Paris Pasteur Institute — where the disease was first identified — have isolated what they call an "F-Gene" inside the HIV virus. Laboratory tests show that the F-Gene, one of several tiny specks of protein contained in the virus, acts as a mask and "hides" infected blood cells from the body's immune system.

Soviet musician arrives in Britain

LONDON (R) — Rock musician Valeri Barinov, freed and granted an exit visa by the Soviet Union after two and a half years in a labour camp, arrived in Britain on Sunday. Barinov, who arrived with his wife Tanya and their two children, was welcomed at London's Heathrow Airport by members of a British Christian Organisation who had been campaigning for his release. "I want to ask (Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher and parliament for citizenship for me and my family. I want to live here but I will seek the opportunity to one day go back to the USSR to see my people," he said. The 42-year-old singer and social worker from Leningrad was sentenced in 1984 for attempting to leave the Soviet Union without permission. At his trial, he said his only crime was being a Christian. Barinov suffered a heart attack while in a labour camp and Mrs. Thatcher brought up his case in talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when she visited Moscow earlier this year. British supporters, including pop star Cliff Richard, have raised money to provide the musician and his family with a home. Until a permanent residence is found, the family will stay with a Christian organisation in Cobham, southern England.

Tokyo police arrest Red Army leader

TOKYO (R) — Police said on Tuesday they had arrested a top leader of the ultra-radical Japanese Red Army following a 14-year hunt.

A police spokesman said Osamu Maruoka, 37, who he said helped hijack two passenger jets in the 1970s, was arrested on Saturday.

The spokesman said Maruoka

was believed to have arrived the same day on a flight from Hong Kong.

The arrest was the first of a Red Army member since police detained Yoshiaki Yamada, 38, in February, 1986.

Police have said the group, which used to number about 200, had shrunk to about 20, most of

whom were living in the Middle East.

In 1973, a guerrilla group allegedly led by Maruoka blew up an empty Japan Air Lines (JAL) Jumbo jet in Libya.

He was also part of a five-man Red Army group that hijacked a JAL jetliner over India in 1977, taking the passengers' hostage, police said.

U.S. officials probe war crimes files

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.S. government investigators pored over U.N. War Crimes Commission files when the archives were opened to researchers for the first time in more than 40 years.

The files contain the names of nearly 40,000 alleged World War II war criminals, suspects and witnesses.

Under new rules promulgated earlier this month, largely as a result of a campaign by Israel,

access to the archives has been broadened.

Previously, they could be examined only by governments, which could only request the files of specifically named individuals.

Now bona fide researchers as well as governments may study the documents. Requests for access by a private individual must be approved by his country's U.N. representative.

A U.N. spokesman said six

representatives from the U.S. Justice Department's office of special investigations had begun examining the files.

The office investigates persons, usually naturalised U.S. citizens, suspected of involvement in war crimes before coming to the United States.

The U.N. spokesman said the archives had only six machines for reading the microfilmed documents and all were being used.

Meese offers deal to end Cuban prisoners' uprising

ATLANTA (R) — U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese has offered a deal to Cuban prisoners, raising hopes of a settlement after three days of riots in which inmates seized hostages and burned buildings in protest against their deportation.

One person was reported to have died in one of the two prisons, where prison officials said 30 people were injured, four with gunshot wounds.

Mr. Meese told a news conference in Washington he had offered a moratorium on any deportation pending full review of each individual case on condition that the disturbances end immediately and the hostages be released without delay.

The offer was greeted enthusiastically at both prisons and legal aid society lawyer Gary

Leshaw, called in by the Atlanta inmates along with a local television reporter as an outside negotiator, said he thought the uprising could end soon.

"I believe we can settle this thing tonight," Mr. Leshaw said. "There have been guarantees of fair hearings and no reprisals."

At the Oakdale Prison in Louisiana, warden J.R. Johnson said: "Several came out of the dormitories and threw their fists in the air. The reaction seemed to be very positive."

The television reporter who was allowed into the Atlanta prison said he had confirmation that one person had died there but had no details on whether the dead person was an inmate or a guard. Officials had no comment on the reported death.

'Media unfair' for saying Rev. Jackson cannot win

WASHINGTON (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson said the news media has unfairly saddled him with a "can't win" label, as a black in a white society, even though he is the frontrunner in opinion surveys.

"No matter how poorly they (other candidates) are doing, it's never said they cannot win. No matter how well I'm doing, it's always said I can't win," Rev. Jackson said on Monday in an interview with Reuters correspondents.

"That slander and slant has a cumulative negative impact upon the atmosphere. It's like putting chemicals in the atmosphere. Over a period of time those chemicals will solidify and take on a life of their own. That's unfair."

Most political analysts say Rev. Jackson, who first came to prominence in the civil rights movement of the 1960s, cannot win enough white votes to gain his party's nomination.

Asked if that reflected racism in the press, Rev. Jackson noted that his questioners on Monday were all white males.

"It serves no useful purpose to describe it in detail. So much of it is self-evident. You look around this table at who has the power to interrogate and to judge. There are white males sitting around this table," he said.

"The onus is not on me. It's impossible for me not to be black. It is possible for you to be fair," he added.

Rev. Jackson, who won the third largest bloc of Democratic convention delegates in 1984, has led his five nomination rivals in every national poll since former frontrunner Gary Hart quit the race last May.

But his support rarely exceeds 20 per cent

Smoking banned in London underground

LONDON (R) — London transport officials have imposed a complete ban on smoking in the British capital's underground railway system after a fire at King's Cross station in which 30 people died last week.

Smoking on trains and underground platforms was prohibited in 1985 after a blaze at Oxford Circus Station but the ban was extended on Monday to all parts of the network including areas where it comes to the surface.

Last Wednesday's fire, the worst in the history of the underground, started under a 48-year-old wooden escalator and exploded into a huge fireball during the late evening

rush hour.

"Although suggestions that a discarded cigarette may have caused the fire have not been confirmed, we must do all in our power to lessen the risk of fire," said Sir Keith Bright, chairman of London Regional Transport.

Bright also announced a major clean-up of all underground escalators.

Experts have suggested that thick layers of grease and fluff beneath the escalators may have been responsible for the fireball effect of the King's Cross blaze.

Police scientists who have been sifting through the debris at the station are due to

announce the cause of the fire at a coroner's inquest on Tuesday. They have ruled out arson.

The deep-level platforms at King's Cross, London's busiest underground station which serves five lines, were reopened to passengers on Monday for the first time since the fire.

But passengers were not allowed to use the ravaged ticket hall where most of those who died were trapped in scorching heat and dense black smoke.

Nine people are still in hospital, three in intensive care, where they are being treated for burns and the effects of smoke inhalation.

Li Peng named China's acting premier

PEKING (R) — Li Peng, adopted son of the late Premier Chou Enlai and a Moscow-trained engineer, was named China's acting premier on Tuesday.

The official New China News Agency said the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, named Mr. Li to replace Zhao Ziyang, who resigned as premier after becoming Communist Party leader on Nov. 2.

Mr. Zhao, who was premier since 1980, proposed Mr. Li as acting premier, the agency said. Mr. Li's appointment was widely expected by diplomats and foreign businessmen and had been strongly hinted at by the official press and party leadership.

Mr. Li, 59, is expected to be confirmed as premier when the National People's Congress holds its next annual session in March, 1988. The Standing Committee only has the authority to appoint an acting premier.

"Li is the compromise candidate, acceptable to all factions

within the party," a Western banker said. "Under him, there will be no major changes in economic policy, although there may be changes in speed and emphasis."

"He is no movie star," said one Western diplomat. "Foreigners who have met him describe him as businesslike, well-briefed and full of intelligent questions. He understands how the world economy works and how it affects China."

"On policy, he is close to Zhao (and senior leader) Deng Xiaoping. But he may be more cautious and may take fewer risks than Zhao."

He said Mr. Li was well suited for the post. He has a university education, long experience in government, has travelled widely and has been close to party elders because of his relationships with Mr. Chou.

Mr. Li's natural father, one of the earliest members of the Chinese Communist Party, was killed in 1931 by the Nationalists.

He was adopted by Chou Enlai who became Communist China's first premier in 1949 and held the post until his death in 1976.

Mr. Li studied hydropower engineering at the Moscow Power Institute from 1948 to 1955 and returned to China to run a power plant, rising to become minister of power, minister of the state education commission and vice-premier.

Diplomats and Chinese sources said Mr. Li had been chosen as part of a complex political deal worked out between party factions during negotiations this summer when China's leaders met at a seaside resort for annual talks.

Mr. Li was acceptable to the old guard, many of whom retired from leading posts at the party's congress in November, because of his personal background and experience in the energy and planning sectors.

"Behind Li are many tall mountains," one Chinese journalist said in a reference to powerful political backers.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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THE PENALTY EXCEEDS THE CRIME

Neither vulnerable North deals NORTH
♦ K J 9 8 6
♦ 8 3
♦ A K 8
♦ 10 6 2

WEST EAST
♦ 10 7 3 2 ♦ A Q 4
♦ 10 6 6 ♦ 7 5
♦ 9 8 ♦ J 10 4 2
♦ A J 7 1 ♦ A K Q 8

SOUTH
♦ 5
♦ A K Q 1 4 2
♦ 7 5 3
♦ 6 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ 1 NT 2 ♣
Pass Pass 4 ♣ Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♣

ran to his cheapest four-card suit and South ended the auction by bidding the heart game.

West attacked with a diamond and declarer, looking at three losers in the black suits, also had to contend with possibly finding a haven for his fourth diamond, for the opening lead certainly looked like a doubleton.

Declarer won the first trick in hand and drew trumps in three rounds. Had there been no opposition bidding, declarer almost surely would have led a spade either to the jack or the king. But East had to have the ace-queen for his overcall, so declarer continued with a spade to the nine. When that fetched the queen from East, the rest was a picnic.

Declarer won the diamond return in dummy and led the king of spades, ruffing out the ace when East covered. There was still another high diamond on the table to serve as an entry to the jack of spades, on which declarer parried his diamond loser.

It is true that, on this particular hand, East met a cruel and unjust fate for doing the right thing. That does not mean, however, that you should spurn your natural action just because you might get burned once in a while.

If you do something wrong at the table, you don't mind being punished for it. But when you do more than take a normal action and find that it boomerangs, you have a right to complain. Not that it helps.

East's overcall of one no trump certainly can't be faulted by this department. Looking at six sure tricks in his own hand, South expressed grave doubts about East's ability to make that contract. West